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An Ionian Plastic Vase and a Bronze Figure of a Woman in the Manchester Museum

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I. An Ionian Plastic Vase

THE head vase, which forms the subject of my first illustration (pl. xxiv, 1), was found at Camirus in Rhodes, and has recently been presented to the Manchester Museum. It is the bust of a woman wearing a diadem on her head and a veil. The paint with which the vase was originally decorated has mostly disappeared, but traces of red can still be seen on the dress.

The nearest analogies to our bust are found, not in the figure vases¹ in vase technique with glaze paint, but in the figure vases in terracotta technique and the terracottas. The only figure vase in vase technique which is at all like ours is British Museum, A 1112.² This also has diadem and veil, but eyes, cheeks, and mouth are less subtly modelled, and the nose is sharper. Though later than most of these figure vases in vase technique, it is earlier than ours.

The distinguishing marks of our bust are the wide eyes with the emphasis on the balls rather than the lids, the well-modelled cheeks, the subtle mouth, and the broad nose. These characteristics are seen again in a group of terracottas and vases in terracotta technique found in Camirus, a group which is well

¹ Cf. Price, *East Greek Pottery (Classification des céramiques antiques)*, p. 35 f. for literature.

² All museum nos., unless otherwise stated, are British Museum.

represented in the British Museum. The chief types are standing and seated female figures, alabastra with female heads, sirens, kneeling male figures, and heads of Heracles.

Of the standing women B 207¹ is close to our bust. She wears a diadem. The treatment of the eyes is similar, the cheeks are less well modelled, and the mouth is less subtle. A terracotta vase from Locri² at Amsterdam has the same characteristics, but the drapery is more elaborate, and therefore may be slightly later. Of the seated figures B 184 and 172³ are near to ours. One of the alabastra in the British Museum, B 203,⁴ is rather earlier; the features are sharper and the cheeks less well modelled; it has the same long veil. With the two sirens in the British Museum, B 291⁵ and 292, we can associate a third in the Vatican, which comes from Caere, and a fourth at Cambridge.⁶ The two male types have the same eyes, nose, and mouth, the kneeling man, B 283⁷ and 284, and the head of Heracles, B 335.⁸

If we look at stone sculpture, three heads present obvious analogies with ours, a head from Thasos in Vienna, a head from Aegina in Athens, and the head of the Siphnian Caryatid.⁹ The heads from Thasos and Aegina have the same slimness and boniness as ours; the Siphnian head is fuller and more fleshy. Langlotz dates the two earlier heads in the middle of the sixth century; the Siphnian Caryatid was carved before 525 B.C.

Before we consider the chronology of our head in greater detail we must define the place of this group in the whole series of Rhodian terracottas, and compare the series with other terracottas and statues from Ionia. The early Rhodian terracottas have triangular faces with wide eyes, jutting noses and chins, framed in wig hair of Cretan-Egyptian type. Examples of these can be seen in the British Museum and elsewhere.¹⁰ They must go back at least to the middle of the seventh century, but they probably survive into the early years of the sixth, since very similar moulded heads are found on late Naucratite vases.¹¹ One

¹ Catalogue of Terracottas, pl. xvii.

² Pl. xxiv, 2 (by courtesy of the director of the Allard Pierson Stichting); Arch. Anz. 1922, p. 211; Buschor, *Altsamische Standbilder*, ii, Abb. 121.

³ Catalogue, pl. ix.

⁴ Ibid. pl. vii.

⁵ Ibid. pl. xviii.

⁶ Antike Plastik (Amelung Festschrift), p. 4; Cambridge, C.V.A. i, pl. vi, 6.

⁷ Catalogue, pl. xviii; cf. Ath. Mitt. xxxi, 175 (Buschor, op. cit. iii, 179, cf. 194).

⁸ Catalogue, pl. ix.

⁹ Langlotz, *Frühgriechische Bildhauerschulen*, pl. 71, 85.

¹⁰ B. 144, etc.; Köster, *Die griechischen Terrakotten*, pl. 12.

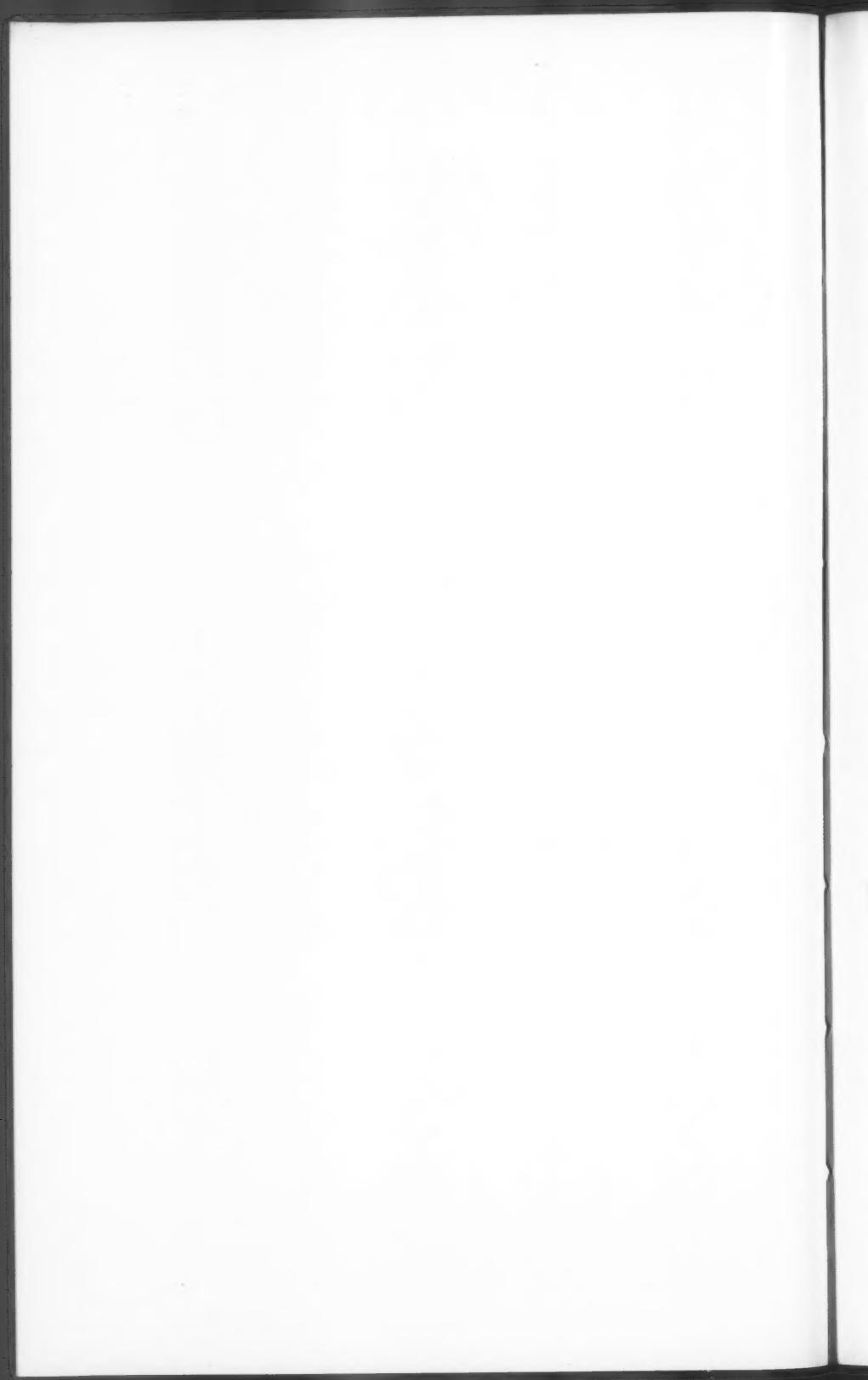
¹¹ C.V.A. Oxford, ii, ii d, pl. v, 58; J.H.S. 1924, p. 217, pl. xii, 15.



2. Plastic vase, Amsterdam



1. Plastic vase, Manchester



of these early terracottas was found in Rhodes with an early Corinthian alabastron of the last quarter of the seventh century.¹ The majority of the figure vases in vase technique, though later in type than the early terracottas, also belong to the late seventh century. The dating is proved by finds in Italy and Sicily, and one of these vases has lately been found with early Corinthian in Rhodes.² The artists of these vases have dispensed with the wig hair of the early terracottas, but still use the angular nose and chin and wide eyes. The little lady who presses her spidery hands to her breast, B 1109, is the earliest, the lady with veil and diadem, whom we have already described, the latest. She must belong to the early years of the sixth century.

Another group of Rhodian terracottas and terracotta vases is later than our group. This also is well represented in the British Museum. The difference can be seen by comparing similar types, such as the standing women, B 206 and 207, the alabastra, B 205 and 203, and the heads of Heracles, B 286 and 335.³ In all these pairs the later figure is distinguished by the long sleepy eyes with the emphasis on the lids rather than the eyeballs and the full fleshy face. Other terracottas and vases belong to the same group; standing figures B 204, three in Berlin, one in the Loeb collection, and one from Lindos;⁴ all these are from Rhodes: in addition there are two from Samos⁵ and a double-fronted statuette from Sicily.⁶ There is also a bust, B 461, and two alabastra from Naucratis, B 337, 338, and an alabastron from Samos.⁷ One of the standing figures from Rhodes seems to be earlier than the rest of the group.⁸ In general shape and compactness it goes closely with the figure from Locri at Amsterdam, of which we have already spoken, but it has the sleepy eyes of the later group. Buschor, if I understand him rightly, would date this figure before 540, and the two from Samos after 540. One of these sleepy-eyed terracottas has been found with late Corinthian in Rhodes.⁹ Another head in Rhodes shows the style at the end of the century.¹⁰

¹ *Clara Rhodos*, iv, 284.

² See *C.V.A. Oxford*, ii, 85; *Clara Rhodos*, iii, 75.

³ Catalogue, pl. xvii, vii, xviii, ix.

⁴ B. 204; Koster, *op. cit.* pl. 13a, 14; Winter, *K. i. B.* 201, 4; *Loeb Catalogue*, xiv, 2; Blinkenberg, *Lindos*, 2108.

⁵ Buschor, *op. cit.* ii, 134-5.

⁶ *Antike Plastik*, p. 1 f.

⁷ Buschor, *op. cit.* ii, 123.

⁸ Köster, *op. cit.* pl. 13a; Buschor, *op. cit.* ii, 122, p. 35.

⁹ *Clara Rhodos*, vi, 155.

¹⁰ *Ibid.* vi, 301.

Thus we can trace these Rhodian terracottas from the angular Cretan style of the seventh century to the full Ionian style of the second half of the sixth century. The number of finds in Rhodes itself suggests that this series is Rhodian. By its side we can place other East Greek terracottas and statues, notably the Samian series excavated and published by Buschor. The Samian series begins with a subgeometric terracotta head from the Heraeum, and then an archaic terracotta with staring eyes and jutting nose,¹ which will be contemporary with some of the early Rhodian terracottas; but even here the eyes are set wider apart, and the face is shorter than the Rhodian faces. This difference, round face instead of triangular face, and eyes set wide apart, is still clearer in the Ephesus ivories, and a bronze boy in Stockholm.² Both belong to the later years of the seventh century, and are contemporary with the earlier Rhodian plastic vases.

The round face, with eyes set apart, is also found both in the first and in the second half of the sixth century, in terracottas and in bronzes and sculpture. The plastic heads from Clazomenian vases date from the earlier years of the century.³ The same type is seen in a plastic vase, which can be compared with the Manchester vase; one example comes from Lindos;⁴ it has the same round face, wide-set eyes, and sloping forehead as the plastic heads from Clazomenian vases. This head has a male counterpart in a small bronze from Samos. The figure made out of sheet bronze from Samos and the bronze from Olympia in Athens are slightly earlier, the standing bronze woman in Berlin⁵ is a contemporary of the same type.

We can also see the round face and wide-set eyes in a group of objects from about the middle of the century. In these, as in the Manchester terracotta and its later fellows, the eyes are prominent. Several terracottas from Rhodes belong to this class;⁶ one was found with a little master cup, which would agree with a date near the middle of the century. Terracottas from other sites can be associated with these.⁷ One, a siren from Samos, must be earlier than 540. With these also goes a bronze

¹ *J.H.S.* (1932), pp. 287, 289; cf. also head from Larisa, *Arch. Anz.* (1934), p. 406.

² Langlotz, *op. cit.* pl. 59c.

³ *C.V.A. Oxford*, ii, iid, pl. x, 22, 23.

⁴ Maximova, *Vases plastiques*, p. 130, fig. 24; Blinkenberg, *op. cit.* no. 2118; cf. *Kōpos* from Larisa, *Arch. Anz.* (1934), p. 407.

⁵ Buschor, *op. cit.* ii, 74; Langlotz, *op. cit.* pl. 69 d, c.

⁶ B. 177, 223, 266, 285, 262; *Clara Rhodos*, iv, 96, 141.

⁷ B. 124, 88, 348; *C.V.A. Oxford*, ii, iid, pl. ix, 9; Köster, *op. cit.* pl. 13 b; Langlotz, *op. cit.* pl. 60 b. Siren from Samos, Buschor, *op. cit.* ii, 130, p. 35; cf. marble head, *loc. cit.* 128. Bronze group from Samos, Buschor, *op. cit.* i, 30 f.

group of three figures from Samos. Perhaps the so-called 'Sleeping head' from Ephesus shows the Ephesian style at the same stage.¹

Finally, the last group of Rhodian terracottas which we examined is contemporary with such works as the veiled head from Miletus in Berlin and a late terracotta head from Samos.²

This survey of other Ionian styles is not intended to be complete, and no attempt has been made to distinguish between the various local schools inside the larger group. But it is possible to make a series of non-Rhodian works which have a distinct facial type, a series which runs parallel to the Rhodian series. The Rhodian group to which the Manchester bust belongs comes between the earliest group, which lasts into the sixth century, and the latest, which starts soon after the middle of the century, and probably overlaps both. Several terracottas which belong to this group have been found in recently published excavations in Rhodes; but these finds do not give more than a vague indication of date. Blinkenberg dates the Lindos finds in the last quarter of the sixth century. If this is correct, the specimens of our group must have been some years old when they were buried.³ In the excavations published in *Clara Rhodos* specimens of our group are twice found with early red-figured Athenian vases.⁴ One alabastron is found with early Corinthian aryballooi,⁵ and a terracotta is found with a seventh-century figure vase⁶ and early and middle Corinthian vases. This grave was clearly open for a long time, as the middle Corinthian style belongs to the second quarter of the sixth century. The other terracottas of our group were found with vases of about the middle of the sixth century.⁷ Probably the Manchester bust was made about the middle of the sixth century; it is earlier than the standing woman at Amsterdam, and later than the standing woman in the British Museum, B 207.

II. Bronze Figure of a Woman

The Manchester Museum has recently acquired a bronze figure of a woman which is said to have been found in Elis (pl. xxv). The figure was undoubtedly a mirror support, and the slot into which the tang of the mirror was inserted can be seen on the top of the head. The mirror itself and the base, together

¹ Langlotz, *op. cit.* pl. 61.

² *Ibid.* pl. 70 b; Samos, Buschor, *op. cit.* ii, 133; cf. the bronze rider, Buschor, *op. cit.* iii, 198. ³ Blinkenberg, *op. cit.* p. 506 f, nos. 2106, 2114.

⁴ *Clara Rhodos*, iv, 289, 297.

⁵ *Ibid.* vi, 152.

⁶ *Ibid.* iv, 314.

⁷ *Ibid.* iii, pp. 125, 199; iv, p. 323.

with the feet of the figure, have been broken away. The nose has been flattened, the right forearm and hand have been broken off, and the surface is somewhat damaged. The head of the figure is long and broad, the face is short, and the eyes are set wide apart. The hair comes in an ogee curve low over the forehead, and is rolled over the head-band behind. The neck is large and firm. The overfall of the peplos is foldless except for the fold on the top edge and the folds between the arms and the body. The central strip of the skirt is marked by deep grooves, and there are traces of an elaborate fold at the bottom. The left hand grips the skirt, and sets up a system of folds, indicated by a few shallow grooves over the left leg.

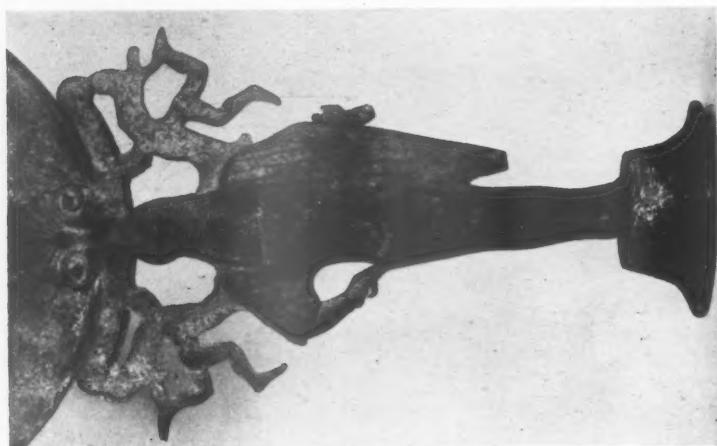
The provenance of the figure shows that it is probably Peloponnesian, but nothing more. It can, however, be compared with the considerable number of surviving bronze mirror supports. Shape of head and face, treatment of the hair, the large neck, and the treatment of the drapery, are all common to a group of these mirrors. It is impossible within the limits of this paper to attempt to classify the various groups of Peloponnesian bronzes. But before we consider the particular group to which the Manchester lady belongs, we can usefully note some obvious divergences. A number of these bronzes has the long, narrow head with wide eyes set close together and a small mouth, which we know from a bronze head on the Acropolis.¹ The hair is not crimped, but either treated in long strands, and parted in the middle, as in the head from the Acropolis, or has striations radiating from the centre of the crown, as in the mirror at Berlin. The neck is longer and more slender. The skirt of the chiton has a series of parallel vertical folds like the Hestia Giustiniani instead of a marked central panel. One of the mirrors of this group was found in Corinth and one in Elis; it is therefore possible that Corinth was a centre of manufacture. The best attested Argive bronze woman of this period is the head on the handle of a hydria in New York; the face is shorter and rounder than in the group of which we have been speaking, the eyes smaller, the chin more pointed, and the head shorter than the Manchester bronze.²

¹ Head from Acropolis; Langlotz, *Frühgriechische Bildhauerschulen*, pl. 43 b; Mirrors, Langlotz, *op. cit.* pls. 17 b (Copenhagen), 23 b (Munich), 23 c (Berlin), 25 b (Athens, from Corinth), 40 b (from Elis); *New York Handbook* (1927), p. 140; Louvre 1691. The Arcadian bronzes are connected with these; Langlotz, *op. cit.* pls. 23 a, 24.

² Langlotz, *op. cit.* pl. 34; Richter in *Antike Plastik*, p. 185; Payne, N.C. pp. 219-20.



Mirror support, Manchester



Barlow mirror, Manchester



We can now consider the group of bronzes which have stylistic affinities with the Manchester bronze. We start with two mirrors which have been connected by Furtwaengler and Langlotz because they are alike in the treatment of the hair, stance, and base, a mirror in the Louvre from Thebes and a mirror in Boston.¹ Both have the crimped hair, parted in the middle and falling in an ogee curve low on the forehead, which we have seen in the Manchester bronze. Both also have wide-set eyes close below the brows and firm neck. Both have the central panel of the skirt emphasized and falling in an elaborate fold at the bottom. There are, of course, differences; the most striking difference is that the Louvre lady is dressed in the Ionian chiton and the Boston lady in the Dorian peplos. The Boston lady holds up her skirt with her left hand, and a double fold runs down between the legs. The skirt of the Louvre lady has a single flat panel in the centre with folds at the bottom. The difference in dress alone puts the Louvre lady earlier than the Boston. The Manchester lady is between the two; the treatment of overfall and skirt is simpler than in the Boston figure, the centre of the skirt is a single flat panel as in the Louvre figure.

With these a number of other mirrors can be associated. A very elaborate mirror from Corinth in Lyons² has the same type of head, the same general proportions, and the same two folds between the legs as the Boston lady. The folds at the bottom of the overfall are flat, but have an elaborate chased pattern. The folds across the legs are carefully engraved, the bottom of the skirt is straight and simple. Elaborate and mannered this mirror certainly is; whether this justifies Langlotz in dating it back to the beginning of the sixth century between the Louvre and Boston mirrors I am not clear. I can understand a series Louvre-Manchester-Boston, but I can see no place for Lyons in it. On the other hand, the Lyons lady is not unlike the figures on early classical vases, for instance, the earlier works of the Niobid painter, which would date her about 470 B.C.

The next stage is represented by a mirror in Paris and a mirror in London from Sunium.³ The whole treatment of the figure is freer and more plastic than in the Boston or Lyons mirror. In particular, the folds of the overfall are richer. In both these figures the hair is not crimped but represented in long strands, but this difference in detail does not make any

¹ Langlotz, *op. cit.* pls. 18c, 16a.

² *Ibid.* pl. 15a. I am indebted to Mr. H. G. H. Payne for the knowledge that this, and the mirror in Athens quoted in my first note come from Corinth.

³ Langlotz, *op. cit.* pl. 17a, 16 b.

difference to the general character of the figures. The type of the face is the same, there is the same emphasis on the middle folds of the skirt; the minor folds on skirt and overfall are rendered by engraved lines as in the Lyons mirror. These two mirrors are contemporary with the sculpture of the temple of Zeus at Olympia.

Two mirrors from Corinth, one in Gotha and one in Paris,¹ bring the series down to the middle of the century. Here the stance has changed; the weight falls on the right leg, and the left leg is bent. This alteration in stance carries with it an alteration in the system of folds in the skirt of the peplos. The central fold is no longer emphasized, and there are heavy plastic folds over the bent leg. In the Gotha mirror the folds of the overfall are also plastic. But the likeness of the heads to the figures which we have been considering is indisputable.

These mirrors form a compact group. Two other mirrors may belong to it, but here I am not certain. One is the mirror in the Louvre from Hermione.² The head is not unlike our group, but the treatment of the skirt is different, and the whole figure seems to me flatter. The other is the mirror in the Pierson collection at Amsterdam, which has the same likeness and difference.

It is interesting to add some other figures which are not mirror supports. In spite of the difference in the posture and the treatment of the hair, a running maiden at Athens is very close to the Lyons mirror.³ A male statuette in the Cabinet des Médailles is strongly reminiscent of the Manchester mirror in treatment of the face, shape of head, and general proportions.

Langlotz assigns all the mirrors of our group to Sicyon except the Gotha mirror, which he calls Argive, the late mirror in the Louvre which he calls Corinthian, that in Manchester, which he did not know, and those in the Hague and the Louvre (from Hermione) of which he says nothing. But his Sicyonian group comprises several mirrors which do not seem to me to have any clear stylistic connexion with our group. Further, he produces no sufficient evidence that the group is Sicyonian. Of the mirrors of which we have spoken three were found in Corinth; the early Louvre mirror was found in Thebes, the London mirror in Sunium, and the Manchester figure in Elis; of the rest the provenance is unknown. The fact that three were found in Corinth is strong evidence of a Corinthian origin, since Corinthian

¹ Langlotz, *op. cit.* pl. 25a; Louvre 1692.

² Lamb, *Greek Bronzes*, pl. lx c; Louvre 1687.

³ Langlotz, *op. cit.* pls. 15 b, 99.

bronzes were famous. The fact that we have already suggested that another group of bronzes may be Corinthian makes no difference; that conjecture rests on the evidence of a single find, and, if correct, it is yet possible that bronzes of more than one style were made in Corinth.

For Corinthian art in the seventh and early sixth centuries we are well documented by the researches of Payne. Between the plastic heads from Corinthian vases (and the works which Payne associates with them) and the early mirror from Thebes in the Louvre we have three mirrors from Corinth. The earliest is the Barlow mirror in Manchester.¹ This is a true forerunner of our group. The face is the same shape, the hair is crimped (though more loosely crimped than in the later mirrors in the fashion of some of the plastic heads), the neck is firm and solid, the central fold of the skirt is clearly indicated by incised lines, the left hand pulls aside the skirt. At the same time the stylistic connexion is clear with the Corinthian boy of Etymokleidas and with two female figures which, though slightly later, belong to the same group.² The angular tongue pattern on the base is found again on one of the bronzes, probably Corinthian, which were found in Trebenische.³

The second mirror from Corinth is published by Payne,⁴ and dated by him 510 B.C. It is a more elaborate work and more sculptural than the Barlow mirror, just as the Boston mirror is more elaborate and sculptural than its contemporaries. The face has the sharp archaic profile of the Barlow mirror, but the treatment of the hair over the forehead is the same as in the Louvre mirror from Thebes and most of the others which we have examined. The drapery is a more elaborate version of the drapery of the Barlow mirror.

The third mirror from Corinth is in the Louvre.⁵ Langlotz finds it so different that he ascribes it to an Ionian school. The face has the wide-set eyes of the Corinthian type. The hair is crimped, but the vertical marks are stressed less than the horizontal strands, but we have noticed the same variation in later figures. A beaded diadem separates the hair from the mirror support exactly as in the Theban mirror. The neck is firm and solid. The overfall has elaborate folds, and here, I think, we may see the tradition of the Ionian himation adapted to the peplos. The swag of cloth gripped by the left hand stands out almost

¹ Pl. xxvi: *J.H.S.* (1934), pl. xii.

² Langlotz, *op. cit.* pls. 42a, 40c, 18a.

³ Filow, p. 71. I owe this reference to Professor Jacobsthal.

⁴ N.C. pl. 46, 1, 4, p. 246.

⁵ Langlotz, *op. cit.* pl. 73a.

horizontally from the skirt, as in the Manchester bronze. This figure also has an elaborate fold between the feet. This mirror is probably slightly earlier than the mirror from Thebes.

Thus we can trace a line of Corinthian bronze work for about a hundred years. That all these bronzes came from a single workshop seems to me probable. They have a clear stylistic affinity in spite of individual differences. The Manchester bronze was made later than the Theban and earlier than the Boston bronze. We shall not be far wrong if we say that it is Corinthian work of the time of Salamis.

The Chichester Amphitheatre: Preliminary Excavations

By Miss G. M. WHITE

THE discovery of the Roman amphitheatre at Chichester was made by a local resident, Mr. Raymond Carleyon-Britton, to whom the writer is indebted for permission to use that knowledge.

Believing that an amphitheatre would be a normal adjunct of a Roman town of the size and importance of Chichester, Mr. Carleyon-Britton began an examination of the outskirts of the city in 1934, with the result that, early in 1935, the writer was shown the site which has since proved to be that of the amphitheatre. It lies outside the city on the SE. (fig. 1), just over 200 yards from the walls and divided from them by the now covered course of the Lavant stream, and about 250 yards from the East Gate, where Stane Street branches off north-eastwards. The line of approach from the East Gate to the amphitheatre has not been determined; a road may have led to it directly from the East Gate, or branched off, beyond the Lavant stream, from the road which no doubt ran eastwards along the coast.

The site now consists of a sunken elliptical area surrounded by a bank 4 ft. high, the longer N.-S. axis being about 230 ft. from crest to crest, and the E.-W. axis about 190 ft. (fig. 2). The bank is much spread, especially on the northern side, and houses have been built in recent years on the south-west sector; the rest of the site is grass-grown, and although it has not been ploughed within living memory, it almost certainly was in medieval times. Some of the material for the bank appears to have been obtained from two 'quarries' on the NW. and SE. sides, as well as from the arena. On the S. and E. sides there is also a ramp leading up to the crest, but this may be a modern feature as a field gate is known to have stood here. There is a slight fall in the ground from E. to W. towards the Lavant stream, and the subsoil is a stiff gravel overlying a white marl, which occurs at about 5 ft. from the present surface and which the builders avoided exposing when excavating the arena floor. No tradition or written record of the amphitheatre appears to exist. The view in fig. 3 shows how slight are the present indications on the ground.

In order to determine the true nature of the site, excavations were begun on 1st July 1935. The work was made possible by

the generosity of Mr. W. Ll. White, who provided two workmen and took over the direction in the third week. The writer has also to thank Mr. G. S. Pitts, the owner of the land, for permission to excavate; Mr. Keates, who was building on adjacent land, for practical help and suggestions; and Dr. R. E. M.

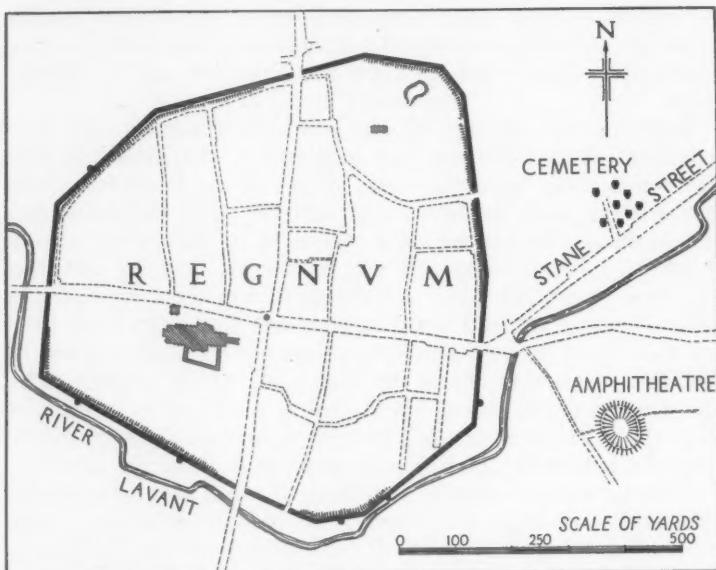


FIG. I. Plan of Chichester, showing position of amphitheatre and modern streets

Wheeler, who gave valuable encouragement and advice when the work had reached a critical stage. The City Surveyor, Mr. Dinnis, willingly lent two members of his staff to make a plan of the site and cross sections. The report on the Samian pottery was kindly prepared by Mr. J. A. Stanfield.

The obvious method of establishing the site as that of an amphitheatre was to cut sections on the inner slope of the bank in the hope of finding the inner retaining wall of the arena. Four trenches were dug at intervals along the inner side of the bank, and the remains of a flint and mortar wall were found in each.

CUTTING A (pl. xxvii). Under a 9-in. layer of humus the upper filling of the area over the arena floor was a gravelly loam containing medieval sherds to a depth of 4 ft. 6 in.

CHICHESTER AMPHITHEATRE

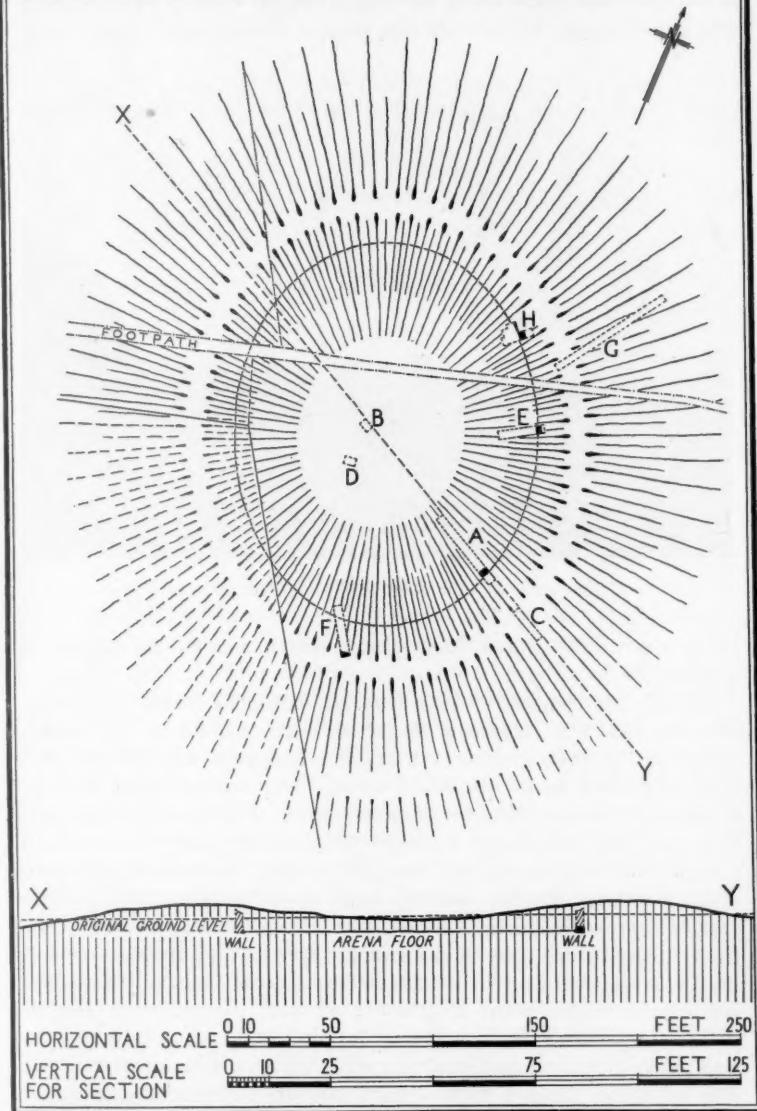


FIG. 2. Plan and Section

Below this was a cleaner loam band, and a thin wedge of decayed mortar began to appear at a depth of 5 ft. 6 in. Below this was a well-marked loam band varying in width from 4 to 6 in., containing Romano-British sherds, oyster-shells, and bones, over-



FIG. 3. View from the SE.

lying a rammed gravel floor, below which was natural marl and gravel.

As the section was carried forward into the bank it became obvious that the retaining wall had been robbed of its stones, and that the yellowish-grey mortar remaining had collapsed and fallen forward on to the arena floor, the process being further assisted by the percolation of rain-water. The mortar contained in its upper part large nodules of flint, the majority of them roughly dressed on one surface, fragments of broken wall and roofing tiles, sherds, bones, and oyster-shells. Snail-shells (*Helix aspersa*, *Helix nemoralis*, and *Helix hortensis*) were common in the lower part of the mortar spread and in the crevices between the stones. In the lowest two inches, where the mortar lay on the loam, many fragments of wall plaster were found, painted light and dark red, purple, pink, orange, yellow, green, and grey, streaked and mottled with white. The plaster itself was in some cases a dirty cream colour, elsewhere pink with many coarse fragments of broken brick. In the greater number of the pieces the surface was not smoothly finished off, and on

a few stones, including a sandstone and a granite block, the paint had been applied directly. The wall had been robbed of stone to within twelve inches of the footings, and the mortar had spread out for 10 ft., leaving a core of clean mortar at the foot of the wall.

The arena floor had been excavated to a depth of 4 ft. below the old ground surface, and the foundation trench for the wall

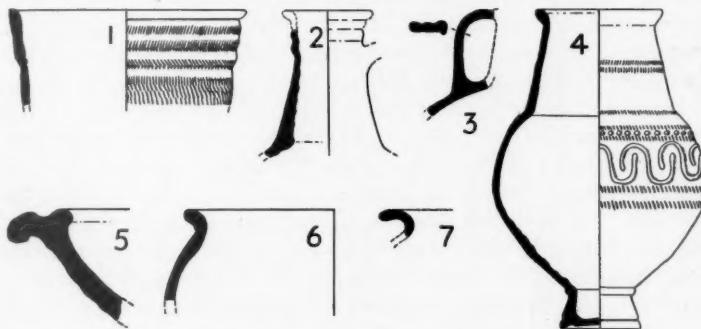


FIG. 4. Coarse wares ($\frac{1}{4}$)

to 5 ft. 3 in. The footings consisted merely of coarse rammed gravel and flint nodules, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, the wall of roughly dressed flints and mortar being about 4 ft. wide. The building level was marked by a thin spread of broken brick.

A few sherds were trodden into the gravel floor, and others were incorporated in the loam band which formed before the collapse of the wall. A quantity of iron nails was found here also, probably indicating that the superstructure was of wood.

The foundation trench behind the wall had been filled up with gravel in which were incorporated bones and oyster-shells, but no datable material. Above the old surface the beginning of the gravel bank could be seen. Subsequent to the robbing and collapse of the wall, a loose loamy material from the bank had rubbed forward and in this was part of a mortarium of early second-century date (fig. 4, 5) and a worn *dupondius* of Antoninus Pius (A.D. 159 or 160).

The sherds incorporated in the wall include small pieces of coarse grey ware and sherds of heavy storage vessels with thumb impressions on the inside. The latter type of ware is common in the Chichester-Selsey district in late first to early second-century contexts, but has not yet been closely dated.

The sherds found on the arena floor and in the loam band

which formed prior to the collapse of the wall include a fragment of Samian, form 30 or 37 (fig. 6, 4) dated A.D. 95–105 (see p. 159), the three-ribbed handle and part of the body of a flagon in soft buff ware with darker slip (fig. 4, 3), the neck of another flagon in sandy red ware with lighter surface (fig. 4, 2), and the lip of a screw-neck flagon, all of late first to early second-century date. Among the coarser fragments, mostly indeterminate, are parts of thick storage jars, thumb-pressed inside, rims of grey ollae and one fragment of amphora. A *sesterius* of Domitian (A.D. 86) was later picked up on the spoil-heap from this cutting.

Immediately in front of the footings of the wall was a small pit or trench, 18 in. deep, filled with clean loam containing many fragments of charcoal. Two sherds of coarse Early Iron Age ware with finger-tip ornament were found 2 in. from the bottom. No similar feature occurred in the other cuttings, and the pit must therefore represent an earlier occupation of the site. Similar sherds were found on the old ground surface in cutting G, and others have been found within the walls of the city itself at depths of 10 to 12 ft. These sherds form one of the few traces of settlement on the site of the city in pre-Roman times.

CUTTING E. The section here was almost identical with that in cutting A. Sherds and iron nails were found in the loam band under the collapsed wall, which again contained a number of sherds and fragments of wall plaster. The remains of the wall itself were not uncovered to the full width, but a sherd of a first-century cooking-pot (fig. 4, 6) was found in the flint and gravel footings.

CUTTING F. Fallen masonry in this section lay much farther back in the bank than was expected, and it is possible that part of a southern entrance was encountered, as the cutting was made close to the line of the N.–S. axis of the arena, and a slight depression in the bank can be seen at the corresponding point at the north end. In this cutting a band of loamy gravel, 3 in. thick, lay between two tips of collapsed flints and mortar, and appears to mark some phase in the robbing of the wall. It contained a rim (fig. 4, 7) of third-century ware.

CUTTINGS B AND D. These were made in the centre of the arena in order to establish the level of the floor. In cutting B the rammed gravel floor was 3 ft. below the present surface. A worn *as* of Domitian (A.D. 86) lay at 20 in. from the present surface. At 12 in. in the plough material were medieval sherds, and a socketed iron arrow-head at 14 in. (fig. 5). The blade is

leaf-shaped and the socket is broken, but it is probably Roman in date.

In cutting D (pl. xxvii) the gravel had been excavated to a depth of 3 ft. 10 in., but the level had been made up to 3 ft. with dumped material—burnt and decayed matter, sherds, bones, nails, etc.—and the gravel floor, 3 in. thick, had been laid on this. The sherds under the floor included fragments of two jugs in buff and pink ware, large grey storage jars, one with a red slip, rim and body fragments of smaller grey ollae with vertical tooling, the base of an olla in sandy ware with footing and black surface, the reeded rim of a carinated vessel, a dish with flat rim and lattice pattern on side in polished black ware, and a piece of tooled soapy ware of earlier fabric. All are types which are found locally in late first to early second-century contexts.

A much worn copper coin, probably of Vespasian (*c.* A.D. 75), lay just above the gravel floor, and the sherds which had also accumulated since the laying-down of the floor included many fragments of flagons, coarse grey storage jars thumb-pressed on the inside, part of a vessel with footing in hard sandy red ware with black surface, a few small rims, and one fragment of amphora, most of the material being contemporary with that found under the floor.

In cutting C an attempt was made to find the outer revetting wall of the bank, but without success.

Further excavations were carried out in October 1935, at the suggestion of H.M. Office of Works, on behalf of the Chichester Corporation, by whom two labourers were provided, in order to ascertain how much of the structure remained and whether it was worthy of preservation.

CUTTING G (pl. xxvii). The section here indicated that there was no outer retaining wall to the bank, or that, if such had ever existed, it was made of timber and had left no trace. The old ground surface under the bank was difficult to distinguish, as the first nine inches consisted of loam piled on loam, overlain by tips of unusually coarse gravel. But two sherds of Early Iron

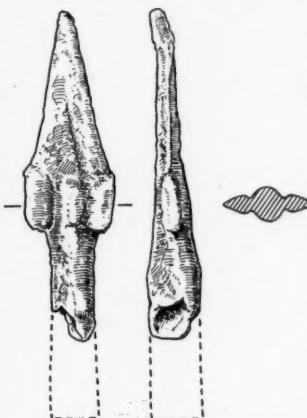


FIG. 5. Iron arrow-head (1)

Age ware, of similar character to those from cutting A, were found on what was probably the old surface outside the bank. No traces of a metalled road surrounding the structure could be seen. Medieval sherds again occurred in the gravelly plough soil, and the Roman sherds in and on the bank included fragments of the Samian form 24 (fig. 6, 1), dated Claudius–Nero (see p. 158), and sherds of coarse wares of first and second-century date. An unexpected find in the gravelly outspread from the bank, only 2 ft. 6 in. from the present surface, was a beaker (fig. 4, 4) of mid third-century date, covered by a fragment of Roman roofing tile, and empty, save for a few worm casts. The conical neck with bulbous body is a well-known third to fourth-century type, but almost all the black colour-coating has disappeared from the soft red fabric. The decoration consists of rows of rouletting, with dots and interlinking loops *en barbotine* on the body. The vessel may have formed part of a stray burial, in which case its presence would indicate that the amphitheatre had ceased to be used for its original purpose by the middle of the third century.

CUTTING H. This section was made in order to examine the face of the arena wall at this point. Again it was found to be robbed, and the flints, mortar, and plaster debris had collapsed forward on to the arena floor. The Samian fragments found under the collapsed wall include form 18 (fig. 6, 3), of later Flavian date (see p. 158).

On the floor of the arena were three fragments of a straight-sided vessel (fig. 4, 1) in light red ware with darker slip and grey core. The rim is outbent and the body is divided by heavy cordons with zones of rouletting between. This is probably a locally made copy in inferior fabric of an imported Belgic type and is not likely to be post-Flavian in date.¹

In the collapsed wall itself, but not mortar coated, were the Samian forms 18 (fig. 6, 2), of Nero–Vespasian date (see p. 158), and 37 (fig. 6, 5), dating from the turn of the first and second centuries A.D. (see p. 159).

CONCLUSIONS. The inner wall of the arena does not appear, from the present data, to form a true ellipse;² its measurements are approximately 185 by 150 ft., which compares fairly closely with Caerleon amphitheatre (184 by 136½ ft.), but, until further work has been carried out, all estimates of the height of the

¹ Cf. a similar form from Richborough (*Third Report of the Excavations of the Roman Fort at Richborough, Kent*, fig. 310) and from Runton Holme (*Proc. Prehist. Soc. E. Anglia*, 1933, pp. 238–40, fig. 7).

² Cf. the setting-out of Caerleon amphitheatre (*Archaeologia*, lxxviii, 215–18).

inner wall, width of bank, etc., must remain approximate. The position and number of the entrances yet remain to be examined, and the line of approach from the city.

Owing to the meagre character of the finds it would be unwise to put forward a precise dating for the amphitheatre until further excavation has been carried out, but the coin and pottery evidence would suggest a date between A.D. 70 and 90 for its erection. Moreover it appears to have been abandoned by the end of the second century and to have been robbed soon after that date, possibly for building material to reinforce the city walls or erect the bastions. Comparative material in this country is scarce owing to lack of excavation, and the amphitheatres of the Gallic provinces and the Rhineland are usually stone structures of a more pretentious character. Timber revetments were found at Maumbury Rings, Dorchester, and it is probable that timber was largely used in the construction of the Chichester example.

The finds are now housed in the temporary quarters of the Chichester and District Museum, and it is hoped that the City Corporation will be able to include the site of the amphitheatre as an open space in their town-planning scheme.

LIST OF COINS¹

Vespasian.

Obv. Illegible. Head of Vespasian or Titus, laureate, *r.*

Rev. S. C. Female figure standing *l.*

As. *circa* A.D. 75.

Domitian.

Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII CENS. PER. P. P.
Bust, laureate, *r.*, with aegis.

Rev. [MONETA AVGSTI S. C.] Moneta, standing *l.*, holding scales
and cornucopiae.

As. A.D. 86.

Obv. IMP. CAES. DOMIT. AVG. GERM. COS. XII CENS. PER. P. P.
Head, laureate, *r.*

Rev. S. C. Domitian standing *l.*, with javelin and spear, crowned by
Victory standing *l.*, with palm.

Sestertius. A.D. 86.

Antoninus Pius.

Obv. ANTONINVS. AVG. PIVS. P. P. TR. P. XXIII (or XXIIII). Head,
laureate, *r.*

Rev. PIETATI AVG. COS. IIII S. C. Pietas standing *l.*
Dupondius. A.D. 159-160 or A.D. 160-161.

¹ The writer here acknowledges the help of Mr. B. H. St.J. O'Neil, F.S.A.

SAMIAN WARE (fig. 6)

By J. A. STANFIELD

The pottery consists of nine fragments, two of form 18, one of form 24, one of form 37, one microscopic fragment which may be either of form 30 or form 37, but is probably the latter, three pieces which may

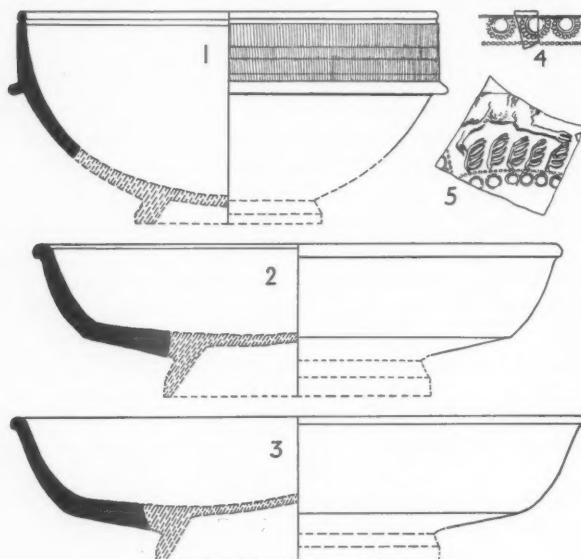


FIG. 6. Samian ware (1/2)

be either Ritterling 8 or part of the 24 referred to above, and one which might be part of the curved base of form 30. The last four fragments are not illustrated, their shapes being so doubtful.

In date the pottery ranges from the period Claudius–Nero to early in the reign of Trajan, i.e. from about A.D. 50–60 to A.D. 110.

The earliest piece is the form 24 (no. 1) which is thin, has a good glaze and very neat rouletting on the outside above the projecting moulding. It is too good to be later than early in the reign of Nero and perhaps may be better dated Claudius–Nero.

Next in chronological order come the two plates of form 18, which offer an interesting contrast. No. 2 is the earlier, for the glaze is good, the lip-moulding bold, and there is a sharp angle between the wall and the base. No. 3 on the other hand, while well glazed, has a slighter lip-moulding with less projection, and the angle between wall and base is rounded. They may be dated Nero–Vespasian and later Flavian respectively.

No. 4 is either form 30 or form 37, probably the latter. This fragment, though minute, nevertheless affords all the information required to date it quite accurately in the late first to early-second century, say A.D. 95 to 105. The design consists of a row of beaded rings in place of an ovolo, a method of decoration employed by the Trajanic potter IOENALIS and occurring on a bowl of form 37 in the London Museum stamped with the name of that potter. The bowl also shows vertical rows of rings as referred to under no. 5, and small beads similar to those on both nos. 4 and 5.

No. 5 is form 37 and may date from the 'turn' of the first and second centuries A.D. It shows what was evidently a panel design, for there are indications to the left of a bead-row and an upright range of rings as used by the potter IOENALIS. The beads are small and are also characteristic of that potter. The torso of a running animal placed above five curious fronds are the only other objects on the piece, apart from the horizontal row of rings under the bead-row. The last motif is very definite evidence of date, since a similar row of rings appears on a fragment of form 37 in the British Museum bearing the **CD** monogram, class I, and in the style of the Trajanic potter **DONNAVCVS**.

Note on two Urns of Overhanging-rim Type found abroad

By G. C. DUNNING, F.S.A.

DR. CECIL CURWEN's discovery in the Late Bronze Age settlement on Plumpton Plain, Sussex,¹ of decorated pottery of the same class as the Park Brow globular vessels,² and the recognition of these as being of north French origin, provides a suitable opportunity to draw attention to two urns of British origin found abroad, one of which helps to emphasize this connexion with France. The pottery consists of fragments of overhanging-rim urns which have been found in Holland and north-east France.

Figs. 1-2. Three rim fragments and nearly half the base of an urn found in the Spijkerpolder near Hilversum, on the south side of the Zuider Zee. In the Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, Leiden.

Enough remains to reconstruct a vessel about $12\frac{1}{2}$ in. high, $9\frac{3}{4}$ in. rim diameter, and $5\frac{1}{4}$ in. base diameter. The ware is coarse and imperfectly fired, with black core and brown surface, and contains large particles of pounded grit. The rim is thin and everted; and the collar, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep, slopes outwards to a raised cordon. The collar is decorated with a trellis pattern of impressed cord bordered by simple corded lines, and there is a similar line emphasizing the inner bevel of the rim. On the cordon is a series of deep incisions (not finger-nail marks), and there are similar but shorter cuts on top of the rim.

The largest decorated fragment was illustrated as long ago as 1877 by W. Pleyte, *Nederlandsche Oudheden*, West-Friesland, p. 12, pl. v, fig. 3, and two years ago Dr. F. C. Bursch published a photograph of all the pieces in *Oudheidkundige Mededeelingen*, NR. xiv, 81, fig. 73.

Fig. 3. Five fragments, four of which have been joined, found at Marquise, seven miles NE. of Boulogne-sur-Mer. In the Musée archéologique, Boulogne.

The ware is coarse and friable, grey to brown in colour, with sparse grit. The rim, 10 in. in diameter, is pinched thin and has a corded line on the inner side. The collar, 3 in. deep,

¹ *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*, 1935, pp. 16 ff. The pottery is reported on by Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes on pp. 39 ff.

² *Archaeologia*, lxxvi, 16, figs. 2 and 2 A.

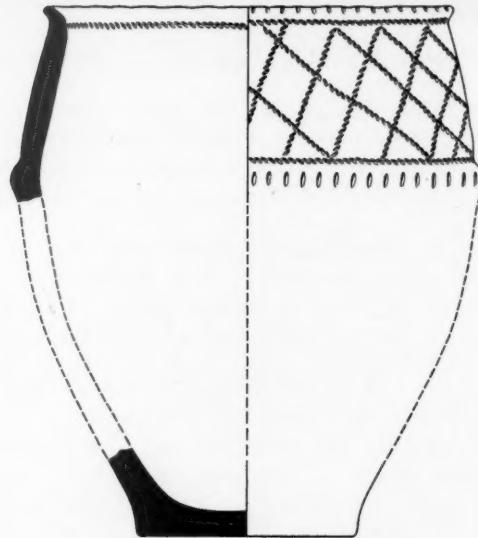


FIG. 1. Urn found near Hilversum ($\frac{1}{4}$)

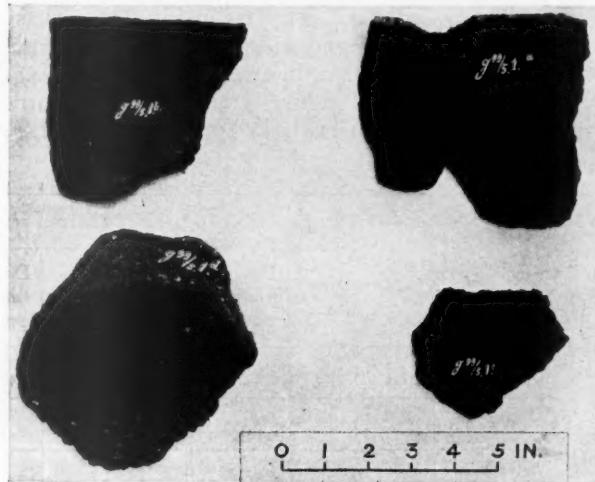


FIG. 2. Fragments of the Hilversum urn

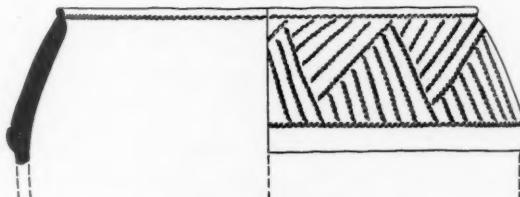


FIG. 3. Urn found at Marquise ($\frac{1}{4}$)

slopes markedly outwards to a plain raised cordon. It is decorated with a chevron pattern of deeply impressed corded lines, filled with parallel lines sloping in opposite directions, and bordered by simple corded lines.

The form and corded ornament of these pots at once distinguish them from the Bronze Age ceramics of the Lower Rhineland and North France. In Holland, in particular, pottery ancestral to our barrel, bucket, and globular urn complex has long been recognized; it is frequently decorated with fingernail marks, either on applied bands of clay or directly in the side of the pot, but corded lines do not occur.¹

In the British Isles, on the other hand, corded decoration is normal on the collars of overhanging-rim urns, and is also occasionally found on pottery of the Deverel-Rimbury class. Indeed, the trellis and filled-chevron patterns are amongst the most frequent and widespread motifs on Middle Bronze Age pottery, as is shown by a glance at the plates in Abercromby's *Bronze Age Pottery*, vol. ii. The following table, based on Abercromby with more recent additions, roughly summarizes the frequency of these motifs in Britain. The map (fig. 4) shows the concentration in the Wiltshire-Dorset region of urns with these motifs, which are curiously lacking in the south-eastern counties.

	Trellis pattern.		Filled-chevron pattern.	
	Overhanging-rim urns.	Deverel-Rimbury pottery.	Overhanging-rim urns.	Deverel-Rimbury pottery.
S. England . . .	11	1	15	6
N. England and Wales .	11		10	
Scotland . . .	6		3	

In type, the Hilversum and Marquise urns are late; on both the collar is deep and its lower border is merely a cordon, so that the profile approaches a biconical form. The incisions on the cordon of the Hilversum urn are another indication of late date; they occur twice in this position on overhanging-rim urns

¹ The Dutch material has recently been discussed by Dr. Bursch in *Oudheid. Meded.*, NR. xv, 61-4.

in south England, at Sutton Courtenay, Berks.,¹ and Oldbury Hill, Wilts.² They may be explained as due to influence from the barrel and bucket urn group, in which the motif, either as tool-cuts or more usually finger-nail marks, is normal on cordon in this position. Both urns, then, represent the native, as distinct from the foreign, elements in our Late Bronze Age.

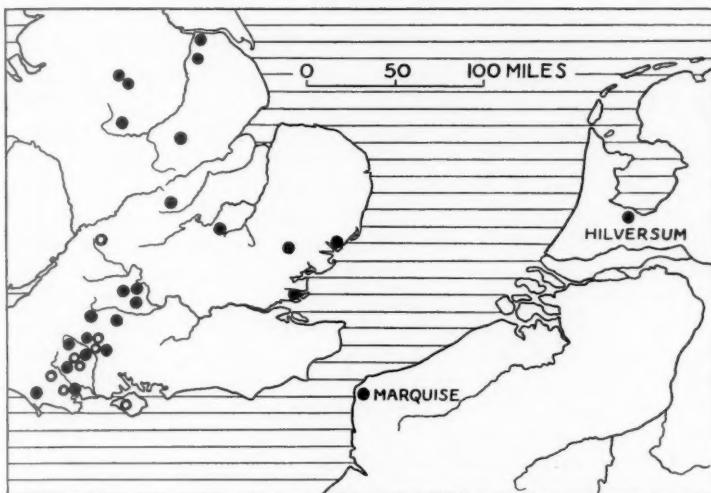


FIG. 4. Map showing distribution in S. England of trellis and filled-chevron patterns, on overhanging-rim urns (●) and Deverel-Rimbury pottery (○)

The vigour of cross-Channel trade throughout the Bronze Age is shown by a variety of bronzes of exotic type found in this country—for example, flat knife-daggers³ and double-looped palstaves,⁴ and by the exportation of objects of Irish gold—lunulae⁵ and twisted torcs⁶—and perhaps Whitby jet,⁷ to the Continent. In the Late Bronze Age, square socketed axes of Breton type were traded to this country in considerable numbers.⁸ They also passed up the Channel to Belgium and into

¹ *Archaeologia*, lxxiii, 151, pl. xxii, 2.

² Devizes Museum Catalogue (1934), ii, 49, pl. XIII.

³ *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, 1928, pp. 140 ff.

⁴ *Proc. Soc. Antig.* xxiv, 44.

⁵ G. Coffey, *The Bronze Age in Ireland*, p. 55, fig. 54.

⁶ *Proc. Soc. Antig.* xxiv, 39.

⁷ But see Mr. Elgee's remarks, *Early Man in North-east Yorkshire*, chap. xiii, p. 115.

⁸ *L'Anthropologie*, xxiv, 644 ff.

the Rhineland, and a few even reached the north German coast and Switzerland. Although more fragile than gold or bronze, the two urns now under review are evidence that pottery was also occasionally traded, and in this connexion certain handled jars of Armorican origin found in Wiltshire and Dorset have been discussed by Mr. O. G. S. Crawford.¹

¹ *L'Anthropologie*, xxiv, p. 642.

*An Adulterine Castle on Faringdon Clump,
Berkshire*

By E. T. LEEDS, M.A., F.S.A.

[Read 5th December 1935]

FROM the market-place at Faringdon the Oxford road mounts steadily, passing under the north slope of the hill known variously as Faringdon Clump or Faringdon Folly. The hill is a rounded knoll, the summit of which stands 505 ft. O.D. and, besides being a well-known landmark in the Vale of White Horse, commands an extensive prospect in every direction. Like Cumnor Hurst, Shotover, Brill and others, it is one of a series of undenuded caps of Cretaceous sands overlying Berkshire oolites that crop out at intervals between Faringdon and Aylesbury. The sands are ferruginous, dark yellow with lighter sands below, divided by a layer of sandstone rock. On the summit of the hill is a clump of beeches and Scotch firs, probably planted here, as on so many similar eminences, in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century.

Early in the summer a trench, 22 ft. square, 7 ft. wide and 7 ft. deep, was excavated in their midst for the foundations of a tower that Lord Berners had decided to erect, and it was while this initial work was in progress that my attention was called by Mr. D. L. Stevenson of Faringdon to the discovery of skeletons in the trench. All that need be said here about them is that they lay at a depth of some $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft., without any traces of regular burial, in great disorder, in one case the body lying immediately on top of another. For the results that have subsequently emerged and which form the subject of this report entire credit must be given to Mr. Stevenson, since within a few days the other details of the site, which impelled me to realize the desirability of further investigation, would have disappeared without record.

These details consisted of signs of disturbance appearing in the walls of the trench, briefly the insertion of large masses of clay in two trenches cut in the sand, one wider and deeper than the other, the upper part of the wider mass being covered with what may be described as a platform of clay 9 in. thick. All this began at a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft. below a thick layer of mixed earth and sand, with some 9 in. of humus above. The course of the subsequent work will perhaps be better understood if the sections and other observations revealed at this stage are explained

in some detail. For this purpose the sections of the west, north, and east sides of the trench are placed around the ground-plan, and below, the corresponding sections of the west, north, and east faces of the unexcavated block, 8 ft. square, in the middle of the foundations are shown in one line (pl. xxix). Starting from the west of the outer wall of the trench there appears close to its southern end a trench 3 ft. deep and 3 ft. wide, filled with blue clay. There follows a block of undisturbed sand, its northern edge sloped and revetted with a layer of clay. Beyond this point the remainder of the west and the greater part of the north wall presented a mass of jumbled clay and sand topped by an irregular layer of clay. At the eastern end of the north wall was a clay revetment in reverse direction to that on the east face. Passing to the east wall the clay platform lay evenly on the natural sand for some 5 ft. Beyond this the sand rose for a foot in height until it was again interrupted by a large clay-filled trench, some 7 ft. wide at the top, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep, and 4 ft. wide at the bottom. Between this and the south wall was the natural sand. The corresponding faces of the unexcavated cube showed only a short length of clay platform on the east face, but this layer extended right across the northern face and round the corner to four feet along the west face, overlying a mass of mixed clay and sand, as on the north wall of the trench, but here it had retained its level position, since for the most part the underlying material was shallower, banked up against the sides of the trench into which it had been thrown. The greater thickness towards the north wall—it was traced to $1\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deeper below the bottom floor of the foundation-trench—underwent shrinkage and contraction from pressure, causing disruption in the even floor of the clay platform above it.

Turning back to the east wall of the trench, I was fortunate to be able to see part of the clay-filled trench extending along the floor of the foundation-trench to a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft., at which point it terminated abruptly. Inquiries elicited the information that the clay-filled trench exposed on the west wall similarly stopped short at about a distance of some 8 ft., thus leaving a gap of some 8 ft. between their ends.

What we had arrived at was therefore part of an interrupted trench-system curving across the south side of the trench, and on the northern side a much wider clay-filled trench with a roughly corresponding curve, the northern edge of which was not known.

At first sight the south wall of the foundation-trench appeared to have been undisturbed, but later it became quite evident that



Faringdon Clump from the air; from a photograph by Major G. W. G. Allen



the skeletons had lain in a ditch some $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 ft. deep outside the clay-filled trench.

Before leaving these initial observations we have to record the discovery by the tower-builders of fragments of medieval pottery, either on or in the clay, at a depth of 3 to 4 ft.

These finds suggested reference to historical sources, where at once the records of the struggles of Stephen and Robert of Gloucester opened out a line of conjecture, namely, that we were in the presence of the stronghold erected by the earl in 1144 and stormed by Stephen's army in 1145, and that the skeletons found could be accounted for by supposing them either to be combatants who had fallen in an attack on the gate, represented by the gap in the clay trenches, or who, having been killed in the course of the engagement, had subsequently been thrown into the ditch and smothered down there.

There are several accounts of the event:

Matthew Paris, Hist. Angl. i, 275 (Rolls Series 44):

A.D. 1144. Rex Stephanus castellum de Farenduna cepit. Anno Domini M° C° XL° IIII° rex Anglorum Stephanus comitem Glovniae, cum multis aliis inimicorum suorum, a constructione castri Farundunensis potenter fugavit, et municipium illud in suam suscepit protestatem.

Ann. Mon. ii, 230-1 (Rolls Series 36):

MCXLV. Anno decimo regis Stephani. Rex prius in agendis circa discursus Hugonis Bigot occupatus fuit; sed in aestate Robertus consul, et omnis inimicorum regalium coetus castellum construxerant apud Ferendunam; sed rex non segniter viribus coactis advolat, et Londoniensium terribilem et innumerous adduxit exercitum. Assilentes igitur totis viribus castrum, dum Robertus et fautores sui copias majores non procul ab exercitu regis expectarent, glorioissima probitate, non sine magna sanguinis effusione, ceperunt.

Chronicles, Stephen, Henry II, Richard I, iii, 115-16 (Rolls Series 82) = Gesta Stephani.

On the advice of Philip his son to provide strong points nearer Oxford to check depredations in Robert of Gloucester's territory and for eventual attack on Oxford :

(1145) Ille [= Robert of Gloucester] profecto ad obtemperandum, accepto consilio, facilis, omnem virtutis suae convocavit militiam, veniensque ad viculum, qui lingua Anglorum dicitur Ferenduna, locum delectabilem omnique copia refertissimum, castellum in eo vallo et propugnaculis munitissimum erexit, militibusque, totius videlicet virtutis suae flore, impositis, solitos regalis militiae impetus, qui ex Oxenefordia aliisque circumquaque castellis ad suos inquietandos prodierant, virtuose coercuit.

The royal forces at Oxford ask for help. Stephen then moves :

Audiens autem rex et suorum angustiam et hostium adversus se prevalentem potentiam, licet infectis necessariis negotiis, cum maximo illuc militum collegio, rupta dilatione, tetendit; veniensque Oxenefordiam, usque dum copiosorem repararet exercitum, paucis diebus ibidem repausavit, collectisque tandem in immensam copiam viribus, circa castellum Ferendunae, obsidionem protelaturus, castra metatus fuit. Deinde operi miro et non infructuoso praemonuit suos insistere, ut se scilicet vallo et propugnaculis caute circumcingerent, ne repentina hostium irruptio ad se perturbando quoquomodo irrueret, sed, quasi intra asylum suum recepti, et sibi prudentius providerent et hostibus, cum expediret, tutius audaciusque occurrerent. Nec mora, erectis circa castellum miri artificii machinis, sagittariis quoque in circuitu differtissime ordinatis, qui interius recludebantur gravissime vexabat; quia hinc eos lapides, vel si quid aliud machinae excutiebant, desuper irruentes ubique contundebant, inde horridissima sagittarum grando, in eorum circumvolans prospectu, dirissime inquietabat; aliquando tela eminus vibrata, molesve quaelibet lacertis excutientibus interius emissas eos molestabat, aliquando valida pubes, clivosi valli celsitudinem animose descendens, pugnam cum eis, paxillis tantum utrosque dirimentibus, acerrime committebat. In hunc denique modum, quotidianis regales excursibus eos, qui inclusi erant, gravare; illique e contra viriliter et invicte sese defensare, donec, qui primi habebantur, ceteris insciis, ad regem occulte miserunt, deque reddendo castello, pactione inter se confecta, ei satisfecerunt. Hoc itaque in regis dispositionem contradito castello, plurimum gloriae, cumulum fortunae regis, Deus adspirato adjecit,

Of the existence of an adulterine castle in 1145 there is therefore ample record. The question, however, was : Could the disturbance revealed in the foundation-trench be connected with the castle of 1145 ? It seemed that some additional exploration could not fail to throw light on that point. The attempt to solve it is the subject of the present report.

A favourable opportunity presented itself when Mr. A. B. Emden, Principal of St. Edmund Hall, asked whether I could suggest some work that could be carried out by members of the Oxford University Camp of the Universities' Council for Unemployed Camps that was held near Eynsham in June. We eventually agreed that, if permission could be obtained, the problems of Faringdon Clump formed a possible and feasible subject. We thereupon approached Lord Berners for the necessary permission to cut several exploratory trenches, and we wish to record our deep obligation to his lordship for the readiness with which he acceded to our request. We have further to express our indebtedness to the band of men from

the South Wales mining area and Oxford undergraduates who in the hottest days of July opened up the ground for our investigation. Totally unversed in archaeological operations, they showed an enthusiasm and zeal that call for high praise.

As the time at our disposal was comparatively short, we decided to dig a series of trenches in the hope of ascertaining the disposition of the clay fillings observed in the foundation-trench at other points on the hill-top. For it seemed reasonable to suppose that, if the original surmise about its purpose was correct, we should be able to trace the lay-out of the centre of Robert of Gloucester's fort.

Before describing the results of the work, it is desirable to examine the hill from another point of view, this time an aerial one, by the aid of one of Major G. W. G. Allen's excellent photographs, which with his wonted readiness he took at my request (pl. xxviii). Naturally the summit of the hill is entirely masked by the trees, but the photograph shows that it was apparently surrounded by two outworks, of which the inner coincides with the footpath that follows the outer edge of the trees. Of the outer work only half can now be traced upon the ground, bounding the upper cornfield on the south side of the hill. The other half has been levelled down on the north side, and its line now lies beneath the arable land on that side. We have had no opportunity of examining this outwork, but, if anywhere, it must be to some palisade on this and on the inner work that the expression in the *Gesta Stephani*, 'paxillis tantum utrosque dirimentibus', must apply.

To return now to the central site, several trenches (pl. xxx) were excavated, (a), marked N 1, to a distance of $111\frac{1}{2}$ ft. northwards in line with the east wall of the tower; (b), marked N 2, to 65 ft. parallel to the last, and in line with the west wall; (c), marked NW, to 75 ft. in a north-westerly direction from the north-west angle of the tower; (d), marked W, to 89 ft. westwards in line with the north wall; and also one eastwards in the same line. Other small cuttings were made north-eastwards and between trenches (a) and (b). The distances from the foot of the tower are given, though building operations prevented us from digging originally closer than 20 ft. from the base of the tower. More recently a trench, 48 ft. long, dug parallel with the north wall of the tower has helped to clear up points of doubt.

Reference to the plan and section will show that clay platforms similar to those seen in the foundation trench were uncovered at various points, and the relationship of one to another

we have attempted to indicate on the plan, though it must at once be said that endeavours to make all of them coincide with a regular circular system seem to fail.

In trench N the largest section exposed showed a well-beaten layer of clay, some 9 in. thick and 6 ft. wide, and this was traced in a curving line to the west side of trench N 2. Farther outwards in N 1 a smaller layer of clay could be detected, and beyond this the brown sand fell away to a flat-bottomed ditch some 18 ft. wide, from which a small quantity of sherds was recovered, and among animal bones the distal end of an ox tibia, perforated close to the knuckle and with a short nail inserted in the hole. Nowhere in either of these two trenches was the clay of great thickness, nor had any quantity of loose clay been buried below the platforms.

More instructive was the NW trench. At 19 ft. from the north-west angle of the tower a clay platform 6 ft. wide was uncovered at a depth of 2 ft., and on it was a large block of sandstone. Here a greater thickness could be seen below the upper layer. Outwards from this at 37 ft. was a second layer 5 ft. wide with some rubbly material beyond its outer edge. Yet farther out at 49 ft. was a third clay layer close to the inner edge of the ditch.

In trenches N 1 and N 2 the filling of the ditch consisted of mixed sandy earth with a certain amount of loose stone, but in the NW the entire ditch from a depth of 2 ft. to its base at $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $3\frac{3}{4}$ ft. was filled with loose pieces of sandstone such as might be used for dry walling. At the base of the ditch was a thin carbonized streak, particularly noticeable on its inner slope. From this sherds of medieval culinary ware were extracted. But throughout the filling similar sherds as well as sherds of glazed ware occurred at all depths. An iron key lay on the floor of the trench.

In the west trench only one clay layer came to light, its outer edge at $23\frac{1}{2}$ ft. from the wall of the tower. This must have belonged to the outer ring, the same ring as that at A, B, etc., since outside it, though difficult to detect in the loose sand, we must have passed into the ditch, where at a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft. there was found an extensive carbonized patch overlying stones, some reddened by the fire, and thinning out in all directions. Around this patch were sherds, including those of the largest piece recovered, built up from small fragments of green glazed ware.

Apart from these occurrences the edge of a clay layer was encountered at Q, R, U, and V.

The purpose of the clay insertions seems tolerably clear. The

natural sand is very loose and any attempt to erect in or upon it a palisade, a wall, or even a rampart could only have ended in failure. It will be noted in the longitudinal section of the NW trench that there is a marked rise coinciding with the second clay band. Its presence on the ground was pointed out to me by Mr. Stevenson before we began operations. This, then, must have been the basis of a rampart, possibly surmounted by a palisade; the wide inner band, however, shows no such mounding over it, and we suggest that it served as the foundation of a stone wall, the material of which, when demolished, was thrown down into the ditch.

The difficulty of co-ordinating the various sections of clay-insertion has been simplified by the excavation in December of the 48 ft. long trench parallel to the north wall of the tower. In this heavy clay could be traced throughout the greater portion of its length, stopping abruptly at u and v; and a right-angled trench dug south of the point at which trench N 2 was begun in July revealed an edge of the clay 9 ft. south of D at D 2 and solid clay at all points nearer the tower.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that the points D 2, v, o, n, and u all mark the edge of a clay-filled pit (pl. xxx), some 35 ft. in width and c. 8½ ft. deep, on which the central buildings were erected.

Traces of these were suggested by conditions also observed in the E-W trench north of the tower. The presence of what appeared to be laid stones is shown on the plan in black. Here the level of the clay was 2 ft. lower than at the western end of the trench; above the stones was black, disturbed earth with no trace of clay. It is possible that we have here the footings of a structure set towards the east side of the central platform.

The keep was presumably built largely of wood, but, if so, its material was demolished and used for other purposes, since there were no signs of destruction by fire. It remains a moot point whether the stone found in the ditch was solely used in the rampart or also came in part from the central building.

Date

The authors of the *Victoria County History*¹ conclude that the castle was destroyed shortly after its capture by Stephen, though they infer from a mention of one William the Porter in charge at Faringdon in 1179 that possibly part of the castle still survived. There is no actual historical record of its being razed,

¹ *V.C.H. Berks.* iv, 489.

though such treatment would certainly have been in consonance with Stephen's action elsewhere. This and other mentions of Faringdon are possibly germane to any attempt to solve the problems of the castle and may be quoted in full:

Pipe Roll, 26 Henry II, p. 47: 'Willelmus janitor redd. comp. de exitu de Ferend' ut custos. In thesauro lxiiiij l. de veteri moneta et xlvi l. de nova.'

Pipe Roll, 29 Henry II, p. 134: Et in operatione gaiole¹ de Ferendon' xxx l. et ix s. et iiiij d. per breve regis et per visum Willelmi Portarii et Roberti Bonvaslet.'

Ibid. p. 137: 'Idem redd. comp. de eodem debito. In operatione gaiole de Ferendon' iiiij l. per breve regis et per visum Willelmi Portarii et Roberti Bonvallet.'

One may ask whether the gaol had anything to do with the castle.

No other mention of a *gaiola* occurs in the published Pipe Rolls. William the janitor continues at least down to 1191, when an entry under 2 Richard I, p. 34, reads 'Homines de Ferendon' debent xx m. pro habenda villa sua ad firmam ad quam solebat esse. et pro remouendo Willelmo portario a custodia predice uille', an entry repeated under 3 Rich. I, p. 163. In that year (*ibid.* p. 99) there is an entry 'et pro conducendis viij prisonibus a Ferendon' usque Oxin' xxij d.' After that all entries about Faringdon have to do with rents, the *vetus firma* and the *nova firma* as mentioned already in 1130 (31 Hen. I, p. 127), before the castle was erected.

Even the entries about the gaol and William the janitor cannot be brought with any degree of certainty into connexion with the castle on Faringdon Hill, and in any case some more unequivocal reference to it is needed before it can be assumed that, in all the destruction of adulterine castles that was part of Henry II's policy, that at Faringdon was long left intact after its surrender to Stephen. As already remarked, the results of our exploration go to show that the ditch must have been filled up very soon after it was made.

It is further stated that in 1202 King John granted the site of the castle to St. Mary of Citeaux, and that in the following year

¹ The quotation in du Cange under *Gaiola* is apposite to the present inquiry, indicating that castle and *gaiola* go together. *Charta Henrici Regis Anglorum*, Tom. 3, Hist. Harcur, p. 151: 'Sciant me redditisse et praesenti carta confirmasse Baldu... servienti meo... custodiam Gaiolae meae Rothomagensis et portae castelli mei; et pro ista custodia habet unoquaque die duorum solidorum usualis monetae in meo redditu vicecomitatus mei Rothomagensis, pro custodia Gaiolae meae decem et octo denarios, et pro custodia portae sex denarios.'

he provided timber for building.¹ In 1203, however, the Cistercians, if ever they occupied the summit of the hill at all, moved to Beaulieu, so that their occupation can have been but of the shortest duration. In point of fact there is not a particle of evidence to show that the site was ever inhabited by them, for what King John granted them was the *manerium*, a much more extensive and richer endowment than a mere sandy hill-top. That endowment was adequately valued by the monks after their establishment at Beaulieu, since it provided a substantial part of their revenues.

It may be that a second castle, more permanent in character, was built no great while after 1145 and that it stood lower down the slope of the hill commanding the centre of the town, on the site of the modern workhouse. In the sixteenth century some eight acres of land lying next to Parsonage Close are named as the Bailey, and this is taken by the writer of the account of Faringdon in the *Victoria County History of Berkshire*² to indicate a position on or adjoining Faringdon Clump, and by inference connected with the adulterine castle. The tradition of a Bailey that had belonged to a castle that shows such manifest proofs of rapid destruction is hardly conceivable, and a place of the importance of Faringdon may well have had some sort of castle later, if only modest in size, capable of being called merely a gaiola.

But what of the evidence afforded by the pottery? The dating of medieval pottery is notoriously obscure. In important excavations in the past that might have supplied invaluable information on this point the opportunities were sadly missed. More recently attempts have been made to remedy this defect, and observations at Castle Neroche, Somerset; at Lydney, Gloucestershire; and at Kidwelly, Monmouthshire, have been interpreted to establish that, even as late as the middle of the thirteenth century, glazed wares are not to be expected as a general constituent of the pottery from a medieval site.

Pottery

The pottery, as is normal at most medieval sites, can be divided into unglazed, of varying degrees of coarseness, and

¹ This statement is misleading. The word 'castellum' does not occur. The passage in *Ann. Mon.* i, 26 speaks of 'saisinam de Ferendune', and that in ii, 254 of 'regium castrum'. 'Castrum' is defined by du Cange as *villa* or *une terre*, and is evidently synonymous with the *manerium* cited below. King John's gift has, therefore, no connexion with the castle.

² iv, 489.

finer glazed wares. At Faringdon there are also specimens that hardly merit the title of glazed ware, since they have no more than a hardly perceptible wash of glaze.

(1) COARSE. (i) Grey, rough, close-grained, sometimes speckled with grit, or with a porous texture; (ii) similar fabrics, but fired red on the outside, and generally speaking better potted.

Rims. Only a few rims were obtained. They belong to :

(a) Vessels with inturned rim, but with an exterior overhang, probably from large bowls or pancheons.

(b) Large pots, of medieval cooking-pot type; one of the largest pieces of finer red ware than most was found at 36 in. in the nw ditch. It has a deep, hollow neck and a well-moulded overhang on its widely flared rim. In others the rim is thicker and more solid, tapering to edge; no. 7 found at 36 in. in the nw ditch.

(c) A large vessel with rim, square in section.

(d) Portion of a pantheon with flattened rim, rolled over towards the interior of the vessel.

This last and two of the thicker rims mentioned under (b) have a thin wash of yellowish-green glaze.

One shard of a neck has an impressed ornament, part of a handle deep vertically slashed incisions, and another a thumb-press at its root (as *Antiq. Journ.* xv, 327, fig. 3. 14).

Base-sherds are few and small, but seem to indicate a slightly sagging base.

The total number of pieces included in the above category is 43.

None of the rims agrees with anything illustrated from White Castle, Ogmore or Grosmont, or from Kidwelly¹ and Lydney, and a comparison of the sections illustrated from these sites goes to suggest that as a criterion of date the rims have no great value, varying locally.

(2) GLAZED. These wares are easily distinguishable, even where, as often happens, their surface is left unglazed, by their superior potting and the total absence of white specks in the paste. In colour they vary from light red to light buff, and as a rule show little variation of colour in the fracture. Occasionally the grey texture of the coarse, light red wares remains below the better fired surface.

Like the coarse wares, the glazed pottery from Faringdon is unfortunately fragmentary, but one or two larger pieces were recovered. The largest (at 42 in., in ditch, w) belongs to a jug with ovoid body decorated with horizontal grooves on the shoulder. It is of hard buff ware, with a roughish, purplish exterior surface, overlaid by a thin and patchy, mottled

¹ The evidence from Kidwelly does not seem very convincing. Even Mr. Radford admits that the cooking-pot layer found at the foot of the rampart opposite the wall of the inner ward could have belonged to the builders of the ward. In the section (*Archaeologia*, lxxxiii, 110, fig. 3, Section II), although covered by a layer of builders' mortar, it is on the same level as another layer of mortar lying immediately at the ground-level of the wall of the ward, and that cannot have been deposited before the building began.

brown and green glaze. Sherds of similar fabric were found at 26 in. in NW.

Rims. One found at 42 in., in ditch, w, and others like it, are from the necks of pitchers with flat-topped rim and slashed handle. One of them varies from the rest in its texture, being decidedly more sandy. It is unglazed outside, but has a thin wash of light orange glaze inside. It is a ware well represented in the Ashmolean Museum in large globular-bellied vessels, which have a tubular spout springing from the shoulder and secured to the neck by a strap of clay, also three stout legs. They are decorated with wavy, applied strips and seem invariably to have had pseudo-plaited handles. I have only met with this ware in isolated sherds, e.g. at Taunton, outside the Oxford district.

Decoration. The glaze is mostly of varying shades of green, mottled with darker green or brown; a few pieces have a rich orange ground with green or brown flecks. Decoration is almost all of one type, namely vertical applied lines of manganese showing brown against a green background and purplish red against orange. One fragment has had broad stripes of manganese, such as occur on some baluster-jugs from Oxford sites. Two sherds show bands of square-toothed roulette decoration. Otherwise the only ornamentation is faintly impressed stars under a light mottled green glaze on a tiny sherd of a fine white ware. From NW ditch come four pieces with speckled dull green ground over which a design has been added in broad brush lines of a dull yellow.

Note on Medieval Pottery

The discovery of this fragmentary but wide range of glazed pottery at Faringdon seems to raise doubts in regard to the correctness of the generally accepted chronological arrangement of early medieval glazed wares. Normally pride of place is given to the baluster-jug, a tall pitcher whose shape derives either from a wooden prototype, as indicated by the lathe-marks round the neck, or from a tall leather vessel akin to but earlier than the usual form of black jack. Such pitchers, found at Trinity College, Oxford, in association with coins of Henry III, are placed at the end of the thirteenth century,¹ and others with a bag-like form, comparable with examples portrayed in the Luttrell Psalter, are assigned to the fourteenth. The baluster-pitchers may, as Mr. Rackham suggests, range back to the twelfth century, but in any case are regarded as the earliest considerable class of glazed pottery that can be dated back so far. All the others are deemed to represent a gradual development of improved form and technique.

At Faringdon there is no incontestable evidence of baluster-pitchers. One base of hard grey ware is not unlike the bases of that type, but is much smaller and is more deeply waisted than anything that belongs to

¹ *Arch. Journ.* iii, 62. This association is often cited, but in reality has little worth. The old wells and pits in Oxford produce a very varied assortment of material, and even the coin found inside one of the pitchers merely gives a possible, not an absolute, *terminus post quem* for the pitchers, but not therefore for all glazed wares.

those pitchers. This type of base is, however, found with pitchers shorter in height, and with a swollen, ovate body, exactly like that to which the large sherd found in w trench must have belonged. An imperfect specimen from Broad Street, Oxford (fig. 1, b) in the Ashmolean Museum has the same mottled green glaze, and is decorated with vertical stripes decorated with rouletting and alternately washed over with manganese. This rouletting occurs also on another Ashmolean specimen, a small bag-shaped jug with blotchy green glaze and a handle circular in section and pricked down its length with deep incisions (fig. 1, c). Except for one piece the Faringdon sherds show no trace of the common manganese trellis-work decoration of the Oxford baluster-jugs.

The vertical striping repeats itself in relief on certain Faringdon sherds, which, though too small to admit of certainty, may come from another class of pitcher represented in the Ashmolean collection. Here the glaze is richer, more evenly disposed, and the vessel itself is built up, as it were, in three stories; a tall, hollow neck, below which a rather flat shoulder, on which the stripes may assume a zigzag arrangement, meets a low, swollen belly at a well-marked carination (fig. 1, a). The base is inclined to sag.

Nearly all the glazed wares can be closely paralleled by material found in Oxford itself. This means, as might well be expected, that the pottery is for the most part local, not necessarily that it came from Oxford. This local character comes out very strongly, for example, in the baluster-jugs when compared with those discovered in London or in York, and the same holds good for the bag-shaped pitchers with carinated body decoration of vertical stripes in relief.

Finally it is to be noted that the deeply waisted foot occurs on vessels with scrolls in green glaze ornamented in the manner of the Salisbury knight-aquamanile and the ram in the Ashmolean. There are other pieces with the same feature, a large jug with yellow scroll-work on a rich brown ground (also from Oxford).

It can only be said that the evidence from Faringdon seems to indicate that the opinion hitherto held is profoundly mistaken, and that much of the glazed ware that is normally dated in the fourteenth century goes back to an earlier period, even to the middle of the twelfth. This may sound drastic beyond words, but, if we have rightly interpreted the trench-sections, it is inevitable.

The importance of the capture of Faringdon has been recognized by Professor Stenton in his *English Feudalism, 1066-1166*. He regards it as the turning-point in the struggle and cites the medieval authorities to prove that from it ensued a general improvement in Stephen's fortunes. That the improvement was in the main military seems obvious, but Stephen may at the same time have largely replenished his own and seriously depleted the exchequer of his opponents. For the author of the *Gesta Stephani* calls the surrender of the castle 'cumulun fortunae regis . . . , quia non solum ex militum captione, qui se illi

sub redimendi conditione commiserant, sed ex armorum et spoliorum copiis, quae intus affluentissime reppererat, suos largissime commilitones ditavit, . . .

In spite of the rapidity with which the hill must have been fortified, it was evidently regarded as a serious menace to the king's cause. Not only the terror of the Oxford garrison, but also the huge preparations made by the king and the account

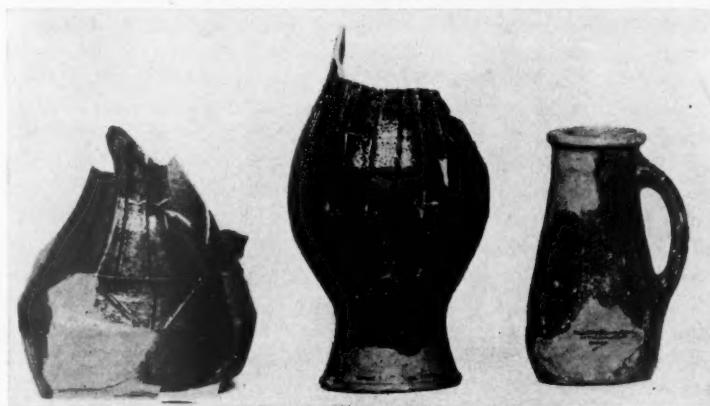


FIG. 1. Medieval pottery in the Ashmolean Museum

of the attack, show that the fortifications must have been of considerable strength. Evidently, too, it held a large and well-furnished garrison, in pursuance of Robert of Gloucester's projects against Oxford, including sufficient knights for the chronicler to mention the ransom that they brought in.

With all reservations for the enthusiasm of the chronicler, the capture was evidently a very rich one, the point of concentration of an important part of Earl Robert's forces. We might quite well, therefore, expect to find here signs of medieval well-being, with the most up-to-date fashions in fine glazed crockery. Had the place been stormed and left for some period, we ought to have discovered some large pieces of broken vessels, but the very scrappy nature of the sherds in itself bears witness that any lying in the ditch were broken up by the mass of stones hurled down when the fortress was razed, either at the time of its surrender or no long time after.

One thing is certain. The pottery forms a homogeneous group, well-potted wares with blotchy glaze, side by side with the

normal cooking-pot wares. Beyond this group there is nothing but a few scraps of late seventeenth- and early eighteenth-century wares, with fragments of glass wine-bottles and clay pipes to match, all found near the surface. Except possibly one piece of a bellarmine, there is not even a scrap to support 'Cromwell's battery', a local name attached to the hill. From an archaeological standpoint Cromwell (or the representative of that seemingly ubiquitous leader) must, like the royal duke of the rhyme, have marched his battery up the hill and down again.

A Promontory Fort on the Antrim Coast

By Professor V. GORDON CHILDE, F.S.A.

[Read 21st November 1935]

LARRIBAN or Larry Bane Head is a limestone promontory rising sheer some 150 ft. above the sea in the townland of Knock-soghey, parish of Ballintoy, about a mile east of the caves recently examined by Dr. Jackson. The neck of the promontory has been cut off by a rampart and fosse about 100 ft. from its extremity. The fort thus formed gives its name to the headland, Leath Rath Ban, the Half White Fort. Before the war more than half the enclosed area and a section of the rampart had been quarried away and the original fosse materially altered. According to the report furnished by Thomas Fagan to the Ordnance Survey in 1838¹ the defended area measured 'about half a rood', and the 'moat was on an average 23 ft. in width'. One of the workers employed at the quarry remembers that the entrance to the fort was near the centre of the rampart. It has now been destroyed. The quarrying has, however, left an instructive section through the rampart. In this section Mr. Blake Whelan found portions of a pot² standing in what seemed to be a sort of kiln in the centre of the wall. The surviving portions of building here might outline the back of a guard chamber opening near the main entrance which must have traversed the wall close at hand (P in fig. 1).

At the kind suggestion of Mr. Blake Whelan and at the invitation of the Prehistoric Research Council for Northern Ireland I undertook trial excavations at the site for three weeks in June 1935. The work was assisted by grants from the Libraries, Museums and Art Committee of Belfast Corporation, and 60 per cent. of the wages were paid by the Government of Northern Ireland under an enlightened scheme for the relief of unemployment.

Taking the apparent crest of the rampart as a base line we cleared two strips inside the fort, each 12 ft. wide, adjacent to the edge of the quarry for a distance of 30 ft. from our base and eventually extended the first section to the quarry face 54 ft. from base. A subsidiary cut, section 3, was made near the cliff

¹ Ordnance Survey of Ireland MS. Box 3, co. Antrim, Ballintoy Parish, no. 3, p. 63.

² The pot has been presented to Belfast Museum.

to test the line of the rampart. Strips of the outer face were also cleared of turf.

The rampart proves to have been nearly 17 ft. wide near its centre (now the western end of the remnant) and still rises nearly 8 ft. above virgin soil on our base line 00. Near the cliff where the natural slope of the land reduces the risk of attack the defences are much weaker: at the inner end of section 3 the rampart is only 11 ft. thick, and towards the cliff it seems to taper still further. A nearly horizontal floor of blue clay, deliberately laid down, was found below the rampart at all points where we touched its foundations and is seen to be continuous right across the section exposed by the quarry (fig. 1).

On the line of section the rampart itself consists of two parts—a primary rampart and two secondary faces. The primary rampart was 12 ft. thick. The faces were built of huge quarried blocks of basalt neatly fitted together with pinnings between the courses. Fine limestone rubble in the joints looks like an attempt at mortar. The inner face, built with a marked batter, stands 5 ft. high, but the outer face nowhere exceeds 3 ft. in height. A cut through the inner face for a distance of 5 ft., supplemented by soundings from above and the section in the quarry, proves that the core was composed of large basalt boulders very tightly packed. Between base line and the outer face, however, a low bank of till, dug perhaps from the fosse, has been heaped up on the foundation clay under the boulders. On our line of section the outer face itself happens to rest upon this bank (pl. xxxi, 2), but elsewhere the facing stones are sunk into the blue clay and help to retain the earth bank within.

The primary rampart was strengthened near its original centre by the addition of secondary faces that are not bonded into it. On the inside the secondary face consists of rounded basalt boulders piled one on the other nearly vertically. This face rests on the same bed of blue clay as the primary face and was preserved in places to a height of over 4 ft. (pl. xxxii, 1). Sections were removed to expose the primary face. The space between the secondary and the primary faces was filled with limestone rubble. Under one of the foundation stones removed in section 2 lay an amber bead bedded in the blue clay, and immediately behind another foundation stone in section 1 we exposed a tinned bronze bracelet. Both objects may rank as foundation deposits. Near the quarry edge the secondary face is very ruinous, and its exact line is hard to determine. In fig. 1 the top courses alone are shown here (unshaded). Possibly the secondary face never extended in this direction more than 12 ft. from the line of

section o-30. On the outside a secondary face of quarried basalt blocks rested on a packing of limestone rubble one or two feet above and outside of the base of the primary outer face. This secondary face extends from the quarry only to our line of

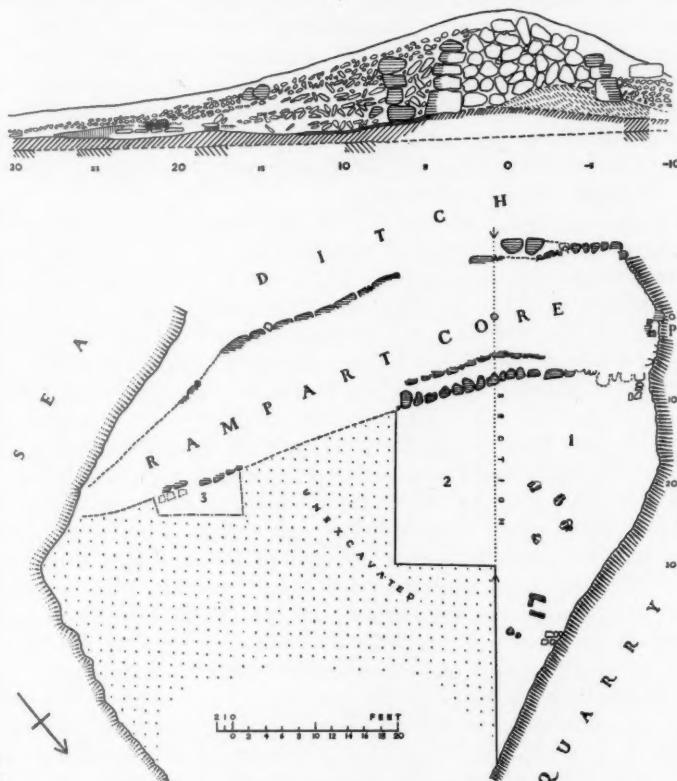


FIG. I. General plan of excavations and section (on double scale); for explanation of shading see fig. 2

section. A continuation eastward, if any, might have slid down into the sea.

In section 3 the primary face stood only 3 ft. high and was built of smaller stones than in sections 1 and 2. At the seaward end of the section, about 1 ft. in from the face, three stones in line (dotted in fig. 1) rest on limestone rubble 9 in. above the blue clay on which the face proper is founded. They may correspond to the secondary face in section 1. A comparison

between the inner secondary face and the stages built against the main rampart on the inside of forts like Grianan Ailigh and Staig is possible but may not be relevant.

It will be seen from the plan that the surviving strip of wall does not constitute the segment of a true circle. To this extent the defences of Larriban diverge from the normal Irish plan, exemplified in every genuine rath and cashel, and approximate rather to those of a Scottish contour dūn. The masonry of quarried blocks in both primary faces is again reminiscent of that of Scottish dūns but is not unknown in cashels. The style of the secondary inner face of boulders is thoroughly typical of Irish cashels and souterrains.

Stratification inside the fort. The limestone rock of the headland is covered with a layer of boulder clay and till. The surface of this virgin soil stands at 154·3 ft. above O.D., immediately outside the rampart on line of section, and slopes thence to 153·25, 30 ft. in from our base, and seaward to 152·30 in the near corner of section 3. The debris of human occupation accumulated upon this surface increases in depth from the point to the rampart and from the cliff edge to our line of section. Neither the quarry face near the tip of the headland nor even our section 3 against the wall reveals any deep occupation deposit. On the other hand, the pile of debris banked against the rampart face between our line of section and the quarry edge does not consist entirely of stones fallen from the wall. On and in, as well as under, the stones and rubble fallen from the rampart are occupation layers defined by hearths and pavements. In section 1 at least four strata or phases of occupation defined by floors and pavements could be recognized and correlated with changes in the pottery. The renewal of pavements and hearths at different levels shows that this area was intensively occupied. In section 2 few structural remains came to light, the harvest of relics, particularly of restorable pots, was small, and floors could seldom be recognized.

All over sections 1 and 2 removal of the turfs brought to light a layer of limestone rubble mixed with black soil, broken animal bones, and potsherds. The rubble is thickest near the rampart and peters out about 30. Boulders fallen from the rampart face extend as far as 16 ft. from base 1. A certain number were observed to lie between 156 and 157 ft. above O.D. on a sort of floor, attributable to phase IV of the fort's occupation.

This phase is more accurately defined by a pavement between 15 and 21 (fig. 2). It is bordered by slabs on edge and may be regarded as the floor of a house, termed house A; the

slabs on edge presumably mark its walls. Between the wall at 15 and the rampart face the corresponding floor was very vaguely defined, the whole area being occupied by a chaos of loose limestone slabs extending down to the base of the ram-

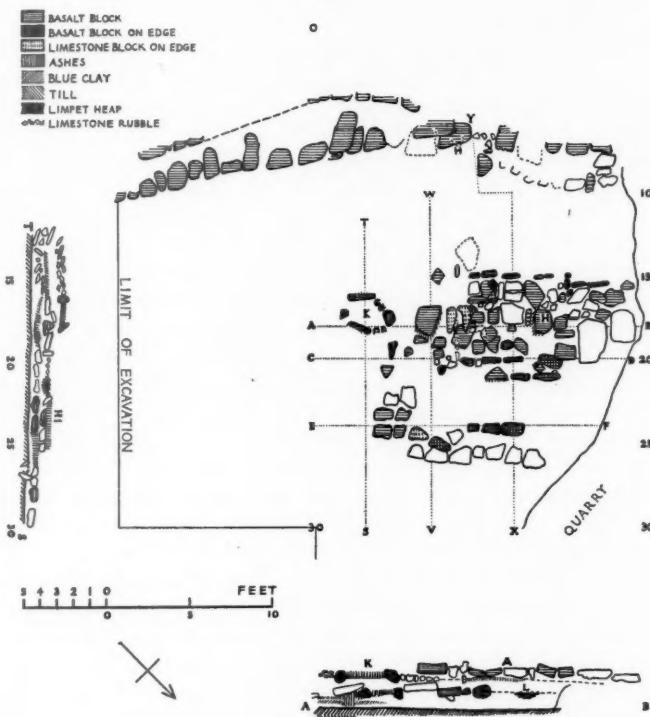


FIG. 2. Plan of structures at A level (phase IV)

part. That some of these belonged to a pavement on a level with the floor of A is probable. A fire had actually been kindled against the rampart face 156·4 ft. above O.D., and close to the quarry edge a rough wall of boulders seems to have been built out at right angles from the rampart face at about the same level.

Outside the house wall at 21 is an unpaved strip, 3 ft. wide, bordered by a second kerb at 24, beyond which is a further strip of limestone paving-slabs 155·5 ft. above O.D. The floor of house A was covered with small limestone rubble, and the same

extended all round the house and into section 2 at about the floor level. The bits of limestone often seemed so tightly packed as to suggest a cobbled floor. Only a change in the colour of the soil from black to brown indicated, and that vaguely enough, the surface of the phase IV occupation in section 2 and beyond the limits of house A.

The pavement of house A as far as 16 from base rests generally on loose and chaotic limestone slabs and rubble, evidently resulting from earlier collapses. On line xv, however, there is under the slabs a thin layer of black soil and refuse covering a deposit of red peat ash, 4 in. thick, under the house's inner wall at 15 (HB on fig. 3). Some of the kerbstones bounding house A at 20 run down into this ash layer, which is flush with the vague earth 'floor' on which the pavement beyond 24 rests (see section xv). The ash-covered floor, if such it be, is bounded towards line of main section by a row of small stones on edge covered by the A pavement; they are shown dotted in fig. 2 and in profile in section AB. The ash deposit under the floor of A evidently represents an occupation level anterior to the house, that might therefore be termed phase III. Its limits cannot, however, be determined elsewhere.

The base of hearth K lies roughly on the phase III level at 155.8 ft. above O.D. It was filled with peat ash up to the top of the slabs, split by heat, that bound it, but it is surrounded by limestone rubble or cobbling up to the level of the A pavement. As this hearth is not covered by structures associated with house A it may be contemporary with the latter and belong to phase IV. No sharp distinction between phases III and IV is therefore possible. Both deposits represent occupations substantially later than the fortification of the headland and indeed date from a time when the defences were already falling into disrepair; for limestone slabs and boulders, fallen from the rampart, are found covered by deposits and hearths of phases III and IV.

Phase II is admirably defined by hearths and pavements lying nearly a foot lower than the floor of house A (fig. 3). The most distinctive feature of the phase is the pavement C between 16 and 30 ft. from base (pl. XXXIII, 1). The C pavement is by no means horizontal. From 15 to 25 the surface of the slabs slopes gently from 155.1 to 154.85. Beyond 25 between lines ST and VW the level of the slab tops is about 154.5 ft. above O.D.

Several hearths are connected with this pavement. The ashes from H 1 rested on a large basalt slab and were banked against a kerb of limestone blocks on edge. Beyond the kerb

was a small heap of limpet shells. The ash from H₂ covers a limestone slab, cracked by heat, whereas H₃ fills a gap in the pavement between two basalt blocks. H₄ lies above a limestone paving slab at 154·7 ft. O.D. that may belong to an earlier phase. The hearth in section 2, H₅, is assigned to this phase



FIG. 3. Plan of level C (phase II)

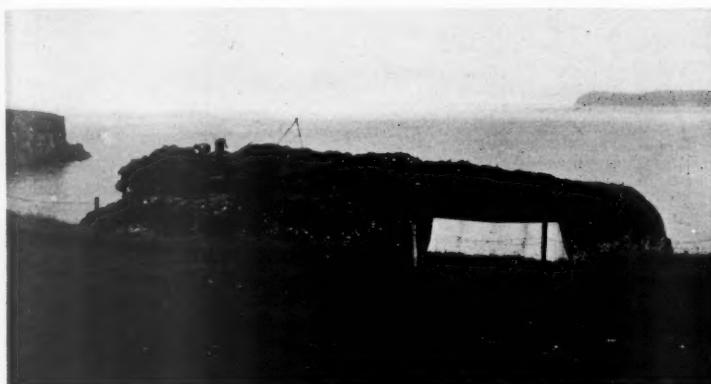
purely on account of the level of its base, 154·6 ft. above O.D. It was bounded by basalt boulders with a chaos of limestone rubble behind them.

Between the pavement and the quarry edge was a shallow midden heap on line XY filled up to 154·85 ft. above O.D. with limpet shells, mixed with fish and animal bones and potsherds. There was a similar midden lying under limestone paving slabs, shown dotted on the plan, between VW and XY 15 ft. from base. The paving slabs in question are steeply tilted and sometimes overlap and seem to lead up from the level of the main C pavement on line AB to that of the hearth HB found under house A and already described as belonging to phase III.

Under the slabs of the C pavement we uncovered the slabs of an earlier pavement, D, between AB and EF (fig. 4). The surfaces of the slabs of the D pavement lie about 154·5 ft. above O.D. While about 6 in. lower than the overlying slabs of pavement C, between AB and EF, they are flush with the slabs of the C pavement that lie more than 25 ft. from base. The C pavement may thus be just a partial renewal of pavement D. A study of the hearths also indicates a degree of continuity between phases I and II. For instance H₁ on fig. 4, phase I, has formed an accumulation of peat ash, 8 in. deep, under the hearth-stone of H₁ of phase II (fig. 3). But on the border between sections 1 and 2 the ashes from the two successive hearths can be seen to merge into one another. Again, while the ashes from H₂ and H₃ (fig. 3) mingled above the slabs of the C pavement in phase II, bands of ash from H₃ extended also under the slabs of the C paving and under the basalt boulders that must have bounded the hearth in phase II. As already noted, H₄ of phase II overlies a limestone slab 154·7 ft. above O.D. But at 154·4 ft. we found the top of another ash bed below the kerb-stones of the later hearth though not actually underlying the thick limestone slab. In each case we seem to be dealing with a hearth first used in phase I that was reconstructed in phase II at a rather higher level on the old site. Probably some of the materials from the older hearths, of which only the ashes survive, were re-used in the reconstruction.

There is thus a certain continuity between phases I and II. On the other hand the C pavement and the adjacent midden L cover a line of boulders, 22 ft. from base, that must mark the wall of a structure belonging to phase I that was abandoned by phase II (pl. xxxiii, 2). This line of boulders, moreover, seems to mark the limit of the bed of blue clay upon which the whole rampart rests, and which extends inwards along line xy only about 21 ft. from base. On line st, however, the same bed of clay extended to nearly 30 ft. from base. Beyond the points named the till is not covered by any blue clay, but simply by a dirty layer that may represent an old turf line or more probably a trampled floor of earth.

The bed of blue clay, 4 to 8 in. thick, evidently represents the primary floor of the fort. It reposed directly on the till, which is dirty on the surface but sterile. Very few relics or structural remains were recovered at its level. Near the line of main section a thin layer of ash runs under the secondary face right up to the primary face. The fire which left it has actually scorched the foundation stones of the latter, converting the



1. Doon Larriban, general view



2. Outer face of rampart



1. Secondary inner face in Sec. I



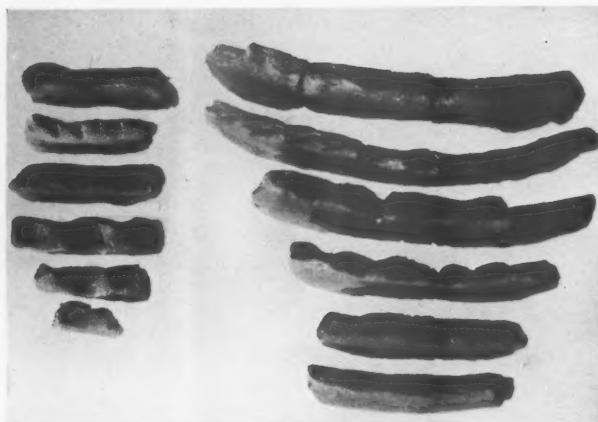
2. Primary face exposed in Sec. I



i. Pavement C: H 1 in left foreground



2. The primary floor-level



1. Decorated rims



2. Glass bangle ($\frac{1}{4}$)

limestone rubble in the joints into a limey material. Beyond CD we detected four small holes dug, through the blue clay, into the till to a depth of about 6 in.; each was framed on three sides by small stones on edge (sections EF, ST, and vw). They were presumably designed to receive the end of small poles, but

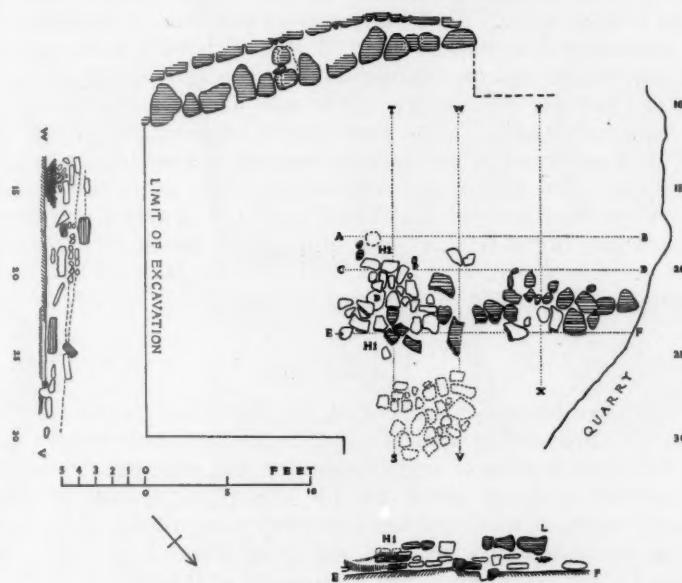


FIG. 4. Plan of level D (phase I)

can hardly be dignified with the name of post-holes. They do not in themselves form any evident plan, and yet no fellows could be found though soil conditions were favourable for the discovery of such, had they existed. But in any case the holes are older than pavement D and the attached boulder wall, since these structures mask the holes. They accordingly belong to the very beginning of phase I and are plotted on fig. 1.

Beyond the area where the depth of the deposit makes a division into stratigraphical phases possible, we uncovered a hearth and the corner of a pavement, partly quarried away. Both are shown on fig. 1 only. The base of the hearth lies at 154 ft. above O.D., the top of the paving at 154.2 ft. Despite their low absolute levels, neither can belong to phase I as there is occupational material under them. An attribution to phase II, III, or

IV would, however, be arbitrary, in view of the thinness of the deposit.

The pavements and hearths afford no clear picture of the actual dwellings inhabited at Larriban. The absence of post-holes and large pieces of charred wood precludes the idea of timber houses. No traces of burnt daub were noticed. More definite wall-stumps should have come to light had the houses been built of stone. Turf huts remain probable. From the plan of pavement A it may be inferred that such were rectangular. No correlation can be established between the pavements and the two faces of the rampart. The wall must have assumed its final form by phase I or at latest by the beginning of phase II. By the time house A was built portions of the wall had already collapsed. The sherds and other relics found near the rampart above the floor level of that house need not denote a still later occupation, but may have been dropped on the top of the rampart. A few sherds were in fact found under the turf that now covers the stump of the rampart.

THE RELICS

The four phases of occupation just described could only be distinguished stratigraphically over a comparatively small area. As the total number of relics recovered was not large, it proved impossible to apply effectively the four-phase system to their classification. Even in the case of pottery no significant difference could be recognized between sherds of phase I and those of phase II, nor yet between sherds from phase III layers and those from phase IV. A marked contrast was, however, observable between the pottery from phases I and II and that from phases III and IV, and imposes the recognition of at least two periods—an Early period, comprising phases I and II, and a Late period, i.e. phases III and IV. None the less this contrast was not sufficient to constitute a cultural break; the relics as well as the architectural remains all attest a complete continuity of culture between all phases and periods.

The Pottery is all hand-made and remarkably irregular; grooves left by the potter's fingers or by wooden or bone spatulae are often conspicuous. The paste may comprise limestone grits, but not in quantities to suggest deliberate addition. On the contrary, the use of a grass or straw temper is a distinctive feature of the Larriban pottery. The prints of grasses that have been burned out are conspicuous not only on the bases, but also on the walls, even of relatively fine vessels, and in some of the

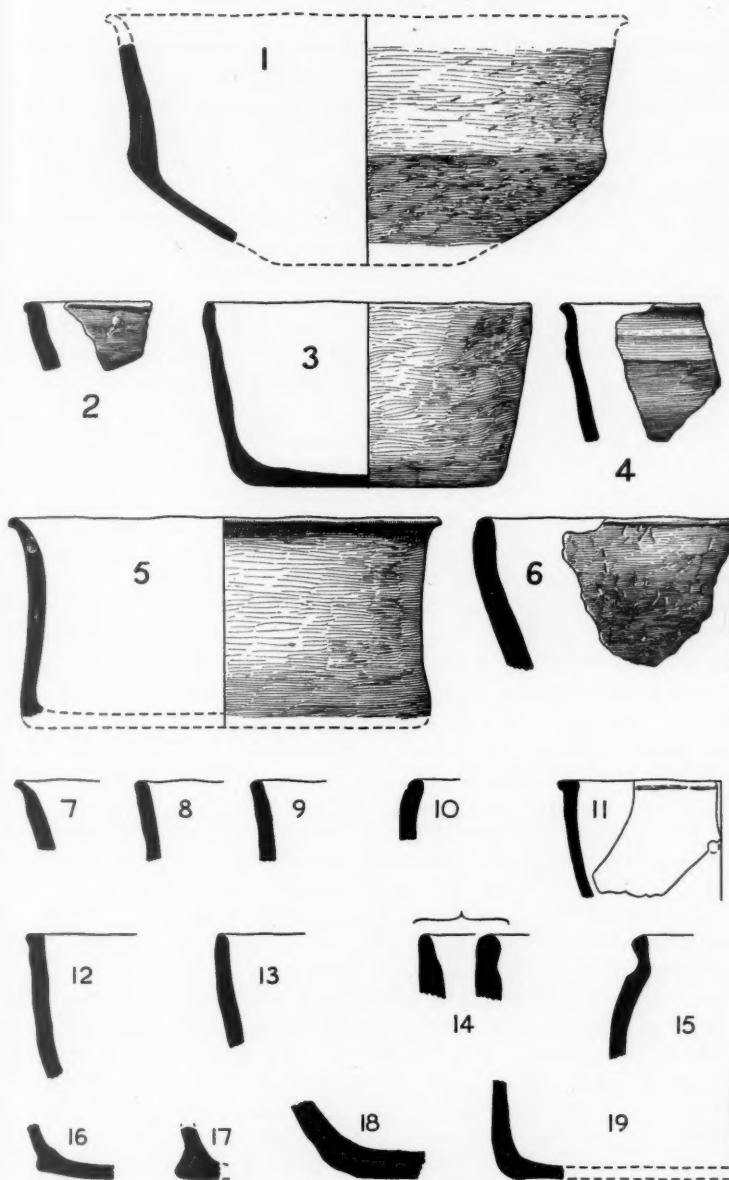


FIG. 5. Pottery: rims and bases ($\frac{1}{2}$). There is no evidence for the rim or base of no. 1

very finest thin grass stems or seeds may be detected. Grass temper is noticeable also on the pottery from the caves near Ballintoy Harbour as Miss Gaffikin has noted (*I.N.J.*, v, 110).

The majority of the vases are unslipped, and none have been burnished. One peculiar fabric ('soapy ware') confined to phases I and II may have been slipped. It is soapy to the touch and orange-brown to black in colour, but the paste includes grass temper as in the commoner wares.

The pots have been fired reasonably hard in comparison with Bronze Age fabrics. The colour varies enormously with irregularities in firing and differences in usage. The same vessel may be partly brown or red and partly black. Besides blackening by smoke during firing we must allow for impregnation by soot and carbonized food in the case of culinary vessels. A brick-red surface is not uncommon, but in the case of thick vessels the core is liable to be black. Other vases are black throughout and would rank as carboniferous wares on Frankfort's classification. A few vases, including the restored bowl, fig. 5, 3, are grey throughout and apparently owe their colour to a reduction of the iron oxides in the clay.

The only shapes discernible are rough cooking-pots and large open bowls. Some of the cooking-pots may have been straight-sided, but generally a slight incurvature towards the rim gave them a barrel shape, like the pots from the caves illustrated by Miss Gaffikin (*I.N.J.* v, figs. 1-2). The bowls, too, may be straight-sided like no. 3, but all layers have furnished examples that expand to the lip to produce a trumpet-shaped mouth, fig. 5, 5.

For the rest we have to rely on the treatment of the bases and rims. Too much reliance must not be placed on this criterion owing to the uneven treatment of the vessels by the potter. For instance, fig. 5, 14 shows two sections of the same rim taken at points only an inch apart. Rounded rims predominate in all phases.

Flattened rims occur in equal proportions at all levels. The top has been pressed down by the potter's thumb, while her finger has sometimes left a groove or a series of dimples just below the rim. Distinctive of phase IV are decorated rims produced in a rather similar manner: the decoration consists of a series of discrete impressions of the thumb or nail upon the edge of the rim. On the single decorated rim assignable with any confidence to the Early period (phase II) the nail alone has been used to produce a series of transverse slashings or millings along the edge; oblique nail-dents occur also on a rim from the

top layer. The normal procedure in the Late period was to press the thumb firmly on the rim. Sometimes the clay was pressed inwards, and it might then be pinched up into a ridge with the finger. All decorated rims seemed to belong to large straight-sided or barrel-shaped pots (pl. xxxiv, 1).

Rims in which the edge has been rolled over outwards are commoner in Early than in Late layers, but in both layers the 'beaded' effect might be obtained by an incised line immediately below the rim. Everted rims are not common but are rarest in the latest strata. Often the topmost ring of clay, about half an inch wide, has been pinched between finger and thumb and bent out slightly—a rather characteristic trick (fig. 5, 7).

Vessels showing anything worthy of the name of neck are confined to phases I and II. The commonest type, with the flattened rim (fig. 5, 15), is represented by two or perhaps three vessels, all of the 'soapy ware' described as distinctive of the Early period.

Characteristic of all levels at Larriban are the round-edged bases—a peculiar Ultonian device encountered also in the Ballintoy caves and in souterrains. Twenty out of 34 of our bases belonged to this type. Ordinary flat bases were perhaps commonest in the late levels. Splayed bases were rare, but equally distributed between all strata.

None of the vases found was provided with handles, but one fragment, found unstratified, had belonged to a vessel with a stout handle (fig. 6, 9). Tool little survives for any conclusion to be drawn as to its shape, but comparison with the handled vases from North Irish crannogs is possible. Three sherds were perforated, in two cases after firing. In one fragment from a Late layer the perforation came 1·5 cm. below the rim, which was decorated. The sherd perforated before firing came from a phase II level, but was so small that explanation as a broken whorl is not absolutely excluded.

Apart from the decorated rims, ornamentation was observable on only one small sherd from the D pavement. The sherd is only 0·80 cm. thick and the design (fig. 6, 8) has been executed by very shallow tooling.

Bone was comparatively well preserved at the fort, but few worked pieces survive. They are:

1. Plate from a composite double-edged comb from top layer in section 2. On one edge two holes for the rivets whereby the plate was attached to the clamping bar can be seen on the margin of the plate. Both faces are decorated with dot-and-circle ornament, executed before the rivet-holes were bored (fig. 6, 1).

2. Pin with barrel-shaped head, found above the level of house A in loose rubble near the wall face (fig. 6, 2).
3. Small nail-headed pin from a Late level in section 2 (fig. 6, 3).
- 4-5. Two awls or needles made from split marrow-bones. One was embedded in the blue clay forming the primary floor of the fort, the other lay in loose rubble about 15 in. above the clay (fig. 6, 4).
6. Double-pointed, socketed implement found under the outer wall of house A about the level of the C pavement. The socket hole runs the full length of the implement. Col. Berry and Mr. Stevenson independently suggested that the tool was connected with net-making—a suggestion approved by local net-makers (fig. 6, 5).
- 7, 8. Two disc beads, 1·80 cm. in diameter, from Late levels (fig. 6, 6-7).
9. A pig's toe bone, perforated to form a pendant.

Flint nodules from the local limestone were abundant all over the site. A few nodules and flakes gave evidence of having been casually used, perhaps in fire-production, but only one definitely fashioned implement was recognized. It was a minute and very rough end-scraper, from an Early level. Iron presumably provided the material for most tools. Fragments of iron were not rare, but most were too rusted to allow of restoration. The following objects could be recognized:—Small sickle, found just under the turf; nail; ring.

The iron was probably smelted on the site as a few pieces of slag were recovered in the vicinity of hearth 1 of period II. Samples were submitted to Dr. Cecil Desch, who kindly reports as follows:

The dark coloured fragment is evidently a piece of bloomery slag consisting of ferrous silicate. The light coloured masses are similar to those which I have had from other prehistoric sites: they are made up of a light coloured iron oxide, calcium carbonate, and earthy matter. I do not know how they originate unless it be by weathering of the slag and impregnation of the soil with iron.

Bronze was represented by a small plate, perhaps from a belt found on the C pavement. Remains of an iron rivet still adhered to one of the holes (fig. 7, 2).

The circular fillet of tinned bronze, already mentioned as found behind the secondary face of the rampart in section 1, is a thin bronze ribbon; one margin has been folded over and ornamented with light, oblique toolings (fig. 7, 1). Conceivably this is the mounting for some vessel which has perished.

An *amber bead* was, as stated, found lying in the blue clay under a foundation stone of the secondary inner face of the rampart in section 2. It is nicely polished and 3 cm. in diameter.

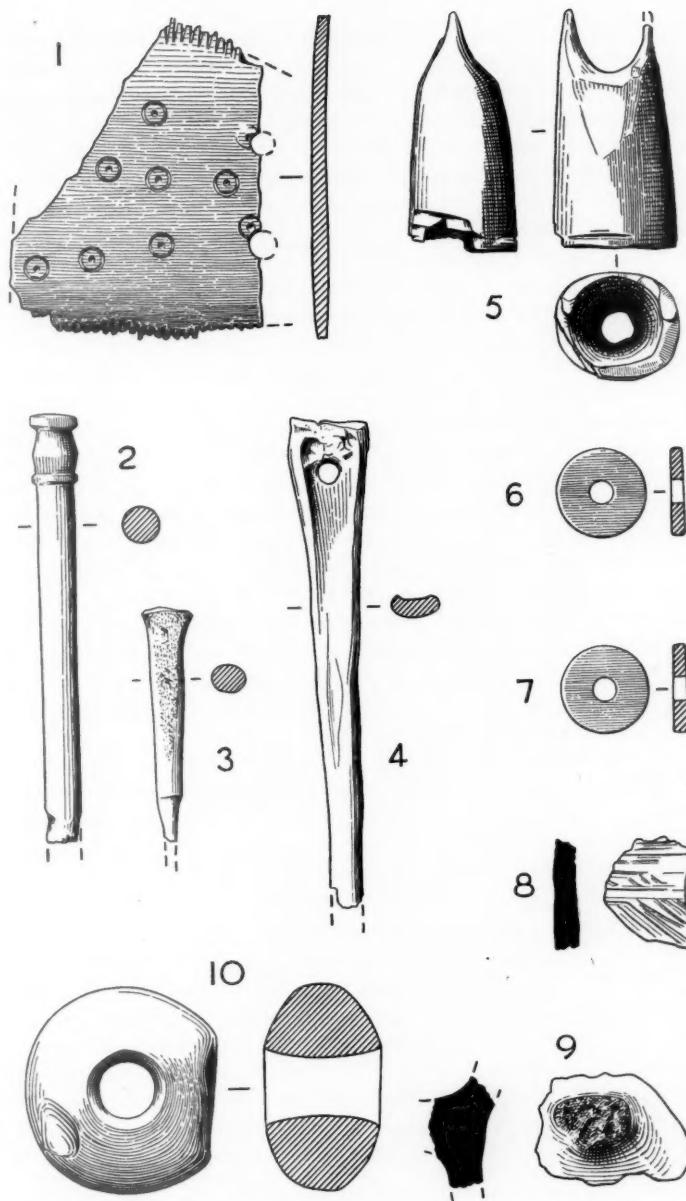


FIG. 6. Small objects of bone, amber, and pottery ($\frac{1}{2}$)

There is a small facet, probably an original flaw which has been polished smooth, on one side. Large amber beads, like ours, begin to appear in Ireland abundantly in the Late Bronze Age (examples in the hoards of Tonymore, Cavan; Coachford, Cork; Banagher, Knocknaboul, Limerick; Cruttonclough, Kilkenny).

The most important relic was the segment of a glass bangle. It lay in a perfectly undisturbed layer of phase II close to the margin left between sections 1 and 2. The bangle is made of dark blue translucent glass and decorated with inlays of opaque white. The design consists of parallel string lines along the two margins and the centre with white blobs interspersed rather irregularly between them (pl. xxxiv, 2). Mr. H. C. Beck, F.S.A., who has kindly examined the fragment, explains that the string pattern is put on by means of small canes of glass. Each cane is made by twisting together two smaller canes or threads of differently coloured glass, making a spiral pattern. The fine canes are then pressed into the core of the bracelet. In our specimen one of the coloured threads is made of the same glass as the core so that the twisted cane looks like a simple white spiral. Mr. Beck points out the analogy of our bracelet to the so-called string beads that are found in bogs and elsewhere throughout Ireland. Unfortunately none of these occurs in a datable context. But numerous fragments from armlets identical with ours have come to light in Lagore crannog, co. Meath, which was occupied roughly from A.D. 750 to 950; there is another from Moylarg crannog (parish of Craigs) Antrim.¹

In clearing up the remains of the supposed 'guard-cell' in the quarried section of the rampart Mr. Stevenson cleverly recognized the traces of a charred and fragile wooden vessel made of oak and hazelwood. Small portions of the base, a hoop, and two or three staves alone survived and indicated a base diameter of 7 to 8 in. Although covered in paraffin, it was impossible to transport the vessel to Belfast.

Pot-boilers were very numerous and several hammerstones and rubbers came to light. A small undressed block of stone, perforated presumably to serve as a net-sinker, was found under house A. Only one fragment of a rotary quern was recovered (it belonged to phase A). But a slab, incorporated when already broken in the pavement of house A, has been rubbed down on one face precisely in the manner of a saddle quern.

No trace of grain was noticed, but bones and shells were

¹ *J.R.S.A.I.* xxiii (1893), 36. The Moylarg crannog produced a lead cross of ninth to tenth-century type and other relics of the same sort of date as well as three polished stone axes, a flint arrow-head, and nine 'tracked stones'.

strewn profusely and untidily all about the site. The animals represented include ox, pig, sheep, horse, fox, red deer; birds: cormorant, shag, puffin, curlew, and merlin; fish: cod, saithe, pollack, whiting, wrasse, limpets, winkles, and one oyster.¹

Peat was the principal fuel, the ashes indicating both meadow and hill peats. Charcoal was rare. Through the courtesy of the

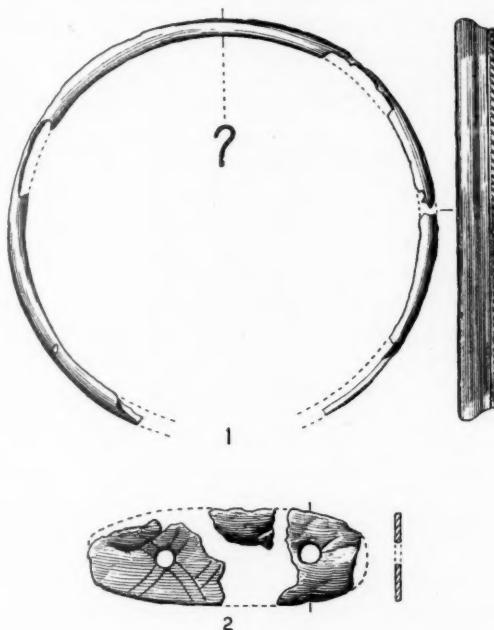


FIG. 7. 1. Tinned-bronze fillet ($\frac{1}{2}$)
2. Bronze plate ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Regius Keeper it was examined by Mr. M. Y. Orr of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, who recognized chiefly hazel, a little oak and birch, and a trace of willow.

CONCLUSION

The glass armlet very fortunately allows us to assign an approximate date to the occupation of Larriban Fort with unusual confidence. The fragment is almost certainly an import. Of course, glass bangles are found north of the Alps from La

¹ I have to thank Miss M. I. Platt, of the Royal Scottish Museum, for the identification of the bones and shells.

Tene times and were very popular in North Britain during the Romano-British period ; they were even manufactured on Traprain Law, at Castlehill Fort, near Dalry (Ayr.) and in other native sites. Moreover, Dr. Wheeler has drawn my attention

Distribution of rims and bases between the several levels

	Early Period			Late Period		
	Stratified	Un-strati-fied	Total	Stratified	Un-strati-fied	Total
				Phase I	Phase II	Phase IV
Rims.						
Flat, nos. 11-12 .	2	7	3	12	4	3
Rounded, nos. 13-14 .	3	7	1	11	9	9
*Decorated . . .	0	0	2	2	4	8
Beaded, no. 10 . .	0	1	0	1	2	0
Rolled over, no. 15 .	0	5	0	5	0	0
Everted, no. 5 . .	0	2	0	2	0	2
* " " 7 . .	1	3	2	6	2	1
* " " 15 . .	0	4	1	5	0	0
Total . .	6	29	9	44	21	23
Bases.						
Round-edged, nos. 18-19	3	8	1	12	2	6
Squared	0	3	0	3	3	5
Splayed, no. 17 . .	1	1	1	3	0	2
Total . .	4	12	2	18	5	13

Stratified means definitely associated with the occupation layers defined by house A and pavements C and D. Unstratified sherds have been classified by relative level, only those from first (top) spit being called 'Late', those from second 'Early'.

to the fact that even the technique of decoration by spiral cables of twisted reeds in coloured glasses is illustrated from the Roman Fort at Newstead, and from the hill-top town of Traprain Law, and by an imported specimen found by him in a third-century level at Verulamium. Still, in all the Romano-British examples that I have been able to trace, the spiral cables stand out in relief on the bangle's surface, whereas on our fragment and on all its Irish analogues the spirals are completely embedded in the matrix. Hence, while Irish glass-work has roots in North Britain as early as 1st and 2nd centuries A.D., it has improved upon the British technique. How far back this improvement may go is still undetermined. But Dr. Hencken very kindly informs me that

bracelets, identical with ours, are very plentiful at Lagore. Provisionally, therefore, it would seem wise to take the historical date of that site as giving a limit to the type and so to Larriban also. Parallels to our pins and comb could also be cited from Lagore, though of course in Britain the models can be traced back to Roman times. Even the pottery from the Doon is by no means incompatible with a very late date. Mr. C. G. Dunning recognized in it significant resemblances to Dark Ages pottery from Whitby. And Dr. A. O. Curle has shown me flat-rimmed sherds with grass temper from Viking houses near Jarlshof, Shetland. Thus at the moment A.D. 800 looks a likely sort of date for the lower levels at Larriban.

But thereby a whole series of other sites in North Ireland can be approximately dated. The pottery from Larriban represents quite well a very characteristic North Irish fabric and can be matched not only in the adjacent caves at Ballintoy Harbour, but also in the souterrains at Donegore and Kilbride, in the rath at Saintfield (co. Down) that Miss Gaffikin is now excavating, and at a site in Malone, Belfast. The parallelism between our pottery and that obtained by Dr. Jackson from the caves has already been noted. Significant common features are the grass temper, perforations in the walls, round-edged bases, flat and decorated rims. As at Larriban, too, the decorated rims are stated to come from the latest occupation layers in the caves. The peculiar applied ornament, represented in the Potter's Cave, is, however, absent from Larriban Doon. The Kilbride souterrain yielded a wide bowl with round-edged base like our fig. 5, 3, a flat-rimmed vessel, a pot with perforated wall and rims nicked with the thumb.¹ The same decorated rims were found at Donegore and Malone. Lawlor correctly recognized the late date of these vessels fifteen years ago,² and our bangle only confirms his conclusion.

The whole ceramic group is distinctively Ultonian. Up to date neither the Free State nor Britain has produced really comparable material. The flat rims of the Ballintoy pottery have indeed induced comparisons with the Iron Age A wares of southern England as well as with those of Old Keig and Jarlshof in Scotland. But if the date indicated by the bangle be accepted, it might seem rash to draw any conclusions from similarities in rim-treatment, however peculiar, between pot-fabrics separated in time by ten centuries. At most it may be urged that Ultonian Dark Ages pottery has derived one element from the British 'Hallstatt' tradition.

¹ *Belfast Nat. Hist. and Phil. Soc. Proc.* 1916-17, pl. I.

² *Ibid.* p. 98.

It is certainly disconcerting to find near the end of the Dark Ages communities living in Antrim whose defensive architecture, industries, and whole economy resembled so closely those familiar from the pre-Roman and Roman Iron Ages of Britain. It emphasizes the need for caution in dating forts or pottery from other parts of Highland Britain on purely technical and architectural criteria.

APPENDIX

ANIMAL REMAINS FROM DOON, BALLINTOY

Identified by MARGERY I. PLATT, M.Sc.
Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh

The animal remains comprise for the most part bones of mammals used as food by the inhabitants of the cave. They are in order of numerical importance :

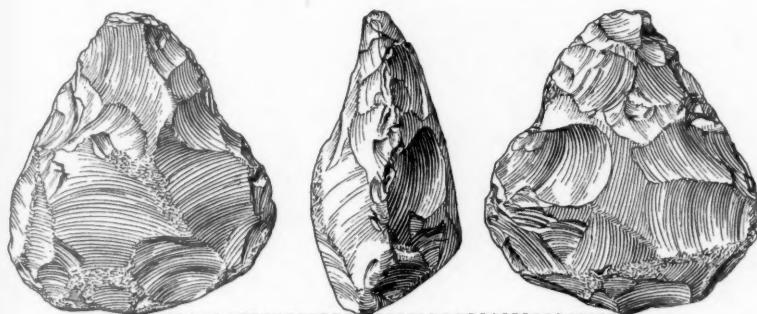
- Ox.* Chiefly relics of young animals, and of a shorthorn variety.
- Sheep.* Also of immature specimens, indications of a breed with not large, but straight, horns, semicircular in section, having the flat surface inclined posteriorly.
- Deer (*Cervus elaphus*).* Chiefly of young animals, judging from the numerous teeth. One antler of large sectional size present.
- Pig.* Mature and young animals present; the former with the last molar well worn.
- Horse or Pony.* Remains of at least three animals of thickset build, and teeth approximating to those of the 'forest' breed type.
- Fox.* Remains of two animals.
- Birds.* Cormorant (*Phalacrocorax c. carbo*), shag (*Phalacrocorax g. graculus*), puffin (*Fratacula a. arctica*), curlew (*Numenius a. arquatus*), and merlin (*Falco columbarius aesalon*).
- Fishes.* Cod (*Gadus morrhua*), saithe (*Gadus virens*), pollack (*Gadus pollachius*), whiting (*Gadus merlangus*), and wrasse (*Labrus maculata*).
- Shellfish.* Common limpets (*Patella vulgaris*), some of large size with low cones from exposed localities; winkles (*Littorina littorea*), and an oyster (*Ostrea edulis*).

The shellfish and fish and probably some of the birds were possibly included in the diet of these early people.

A few shells of land snails (including *Helix aspersa*) and the skull of a rat probably were derived from recent soils and are not of archaeological importance.

Notes

Palaeolith from Plateau gravel.—St. George's Hill, south of Weybridge, Surrey, is a well-known geological feature, and rises well above the 100 ft. terrace of the Thames and Wey. Near the West Surrey Water Co.'s Reservoir it reaches 245 ft. O.D. (211 ft. above the Thames at Shepperton Lock); and 700 yds. east of the reservoir, in gravel among the roots of a fir-tree still standing, was found the flint implement here illustrated



Palaeolith from St. George's Hill, Weybridge ($\frac{2}{3}$)

by permission of the finder, Mr. Howard Brooks. It is almost triangular in plan, thick at the base but thickest at the centre, and is heavily rolled, with a large frost-pit on one face. Of light ochreous patina, it has a greyish appearance in places, and there are fractures throughout, probably due to frost or considerable changes of temperature. It is 2·7 in. long, and weighs just under 5 oz. Av., belonging presumably to a late stage of the Lower Palaeolithic or Drift period, as no crust is retained, and the side edges, though battered, are fairly even and straight. It lay 3 to 4 ft. down in what may fairly be called plateau gravel, which in the immediate neighbourhood is about 5 ft. deep; and it is stated in the Geological memoir (Windsor and Chertsey, 1915, p. 66) that the gravels which crown St. George's Hill seem to be a relic of a fan of material brought down from the Wealden heights lying to the south of Guildford . . . and the series of which they form part can be traced northwards and eastwards to Richmond and Wimbledon Common. The extent of the deposit is seen on the Windsor sheet (no. 269, 1920), and the condition of the implement points to its inclusion in the Drift, and suggests that the gravel was deposited at some date after the implement was made. It is usual to assume that the plateau gravel is earlier than the Boyn Hill (100 ft.) terrace of the Mole, which can be traced at a lower level on the flank of the hill; but allowance must be made for aggradation, and archaeological evidence is valuable in proportion to its rarity. Our Fellow Dr. Eric Gardner has other implements from the summit of St. George's Hill.

A mesolithic village in Hampshire.—Sir Thomas Troubridge, Bt., F.S.A., sends the following:—The site is at Beaulieu in the New Forest, on a spur of gravel falling somewhat steeply from the plateau (which is here about 100 ft. above sea-level) in a south-westerly direction to within a few feet of sea-level (fig. 1). The subsoil is the upper Eocene Clay, and

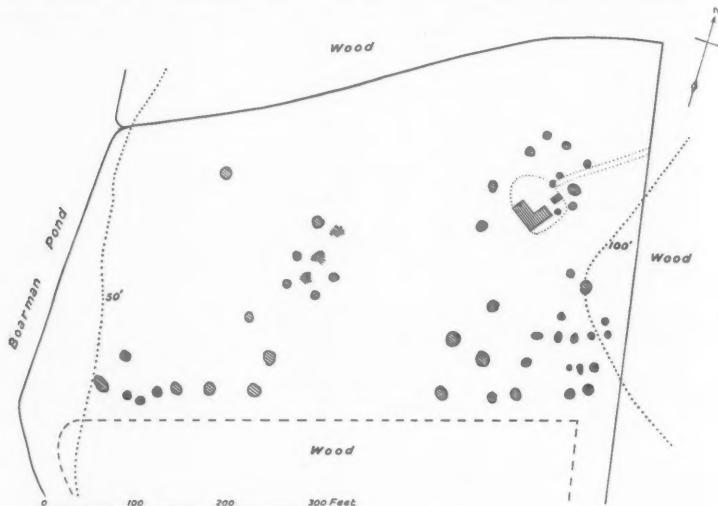


FIG. 1. Plan of the site



FIG. 2. Section of a 'circle'

the gravel above it varies from 2 to 6 or 7 ft. In some places it is rather whiter and more sandy than in others.

The area so far investigated is about five acres, and has woods on the NE. and S. sides, with a pond on the west side at the foot of the slope. The woods are not old, having been planted about 1810. The pond is about the same age, and was formed by constructing a dam across a small stream, the overflow of some springs about three-quarters of a mile distant (mentioned in a deed of 1205), and provides excellent drinking water.

The field is almost a square, and is—and I think always has been—grass. It had forty-eight circular patches (fig. 1) dotted irregularly all over it, though rather more on the upper part than on the lower side by the pond. These circles varied in diameter from 5 ft. to 12 and 15 ft., and one was 23 ft. They were all filled with brambles growing to a height of about 3 or 4 ft., and many had a low bank round them about 4 in. in height and

about 18 in. wide at the base. There was no ditch on either side of them, so the bank must have been formed of earth thrown out from the centre—probably the turf taken up and laid round the circle to form a low bank (fig. 2).

The site was let as a building site for one house, which was to be built on the plateau on the NE. corner. As soon as the builder began to level the ground for the foundations, I went to investigate, and almost

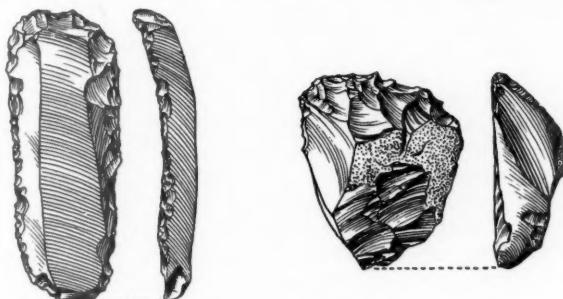


FIG. 3. Flint implements from Beaulieu (3).

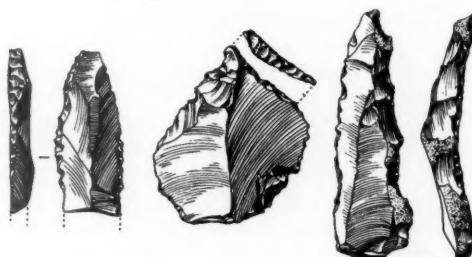


FIG. 4. Microliths from Beaulieu (4)

immediately began to find flakes, scrapers, and various artifacts quite near the surface; mostly in the top 3 in. of the gravel, under about 1 ft. of humus.

As four or five of these circles were on the actual site of the house, it was clear that they would be completely dug away in preparing the foundations, in some places the excavations going down as far as 7 and 8 ft. below the original surface. In these cases I kept a careful watch, but except in one case, nothing but a few flakes were found in any of them, nor was it possible to distinguish the sides of any from the surrounding gravel.

A few pot-boilers were found in and around some of them, and occasionally small pieces of charcoal or burnt wood, and these were always in the upper few inches. Nothing like a hearth was found, and no bones or any other article other than flints. No pottery whatever has been found at all, except a few bits of medieval date.

In one of these shallow pits there was the base of a wooden post, 8 in. long, exactly in the centre of the floor, and the top of it 15 in. from the surface. There were no signs of post-holes in any of the low surrounding 'banks'.

Several of the smaller pits did not even have any flakes in them; but if the pits were at any time used for occupation, the smaller ones may have been used for stores, or other purposes, as they were certainly not large enough to live in.

The high ground at the SE. corner of the site was levelled to make a hard lawn-tennis court, and here the gravel was of a lighter colour and more sandy. Here I found six or seven knives and scrapers all lying together (fig. 3). In addition to these, I got several 'microliths' (fig. 4) and many flakes—all in a space of 112 ft. by 56 ft., the area levelled for the tennis-court. The site is considerably farther west than any shown in the Frontispiece map of J. G. D. Clark's book on *The Mesolithic Age in Britain*, except perhaps Mottistone in the Isle of Wight and, of course, the sites in Devon and Cornwall.

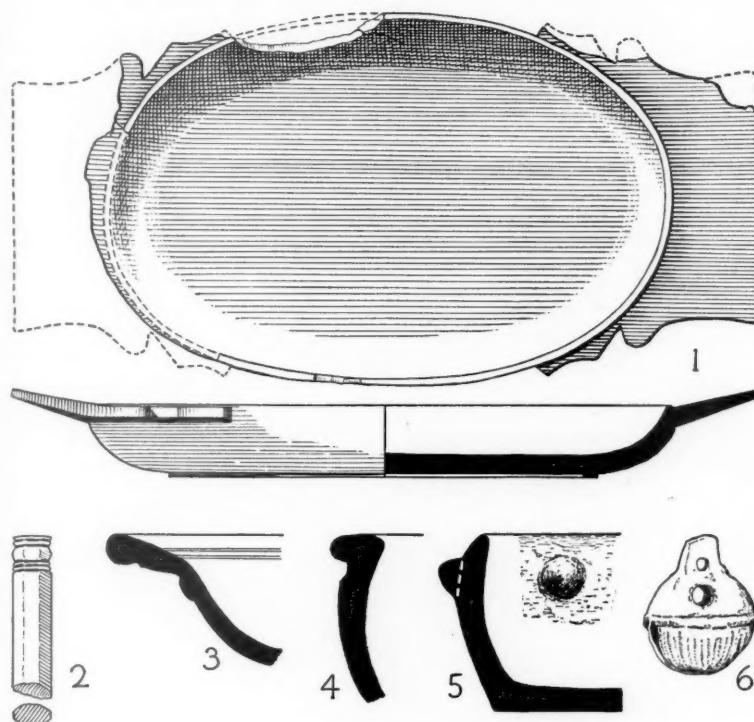
There are hardly any large flints in the district, and consequently all the artifacts have been struck off rather poor material. There are a few cores from which microliths have evidently been struck.

A Kimmeridge shale dish.—Mr. G. A. Sherwin, F.S.A., sends the following note: The Kimmeridge shale dish here illustrated (no. 1), was found recently in digging sand in a pit at Rew Street, Isle of Wight. It lay at the bottom of a shallow ditch cut into the sand, and was itself covered by sand. About 1 ft. higher was the jet object (no. 2), attached by rust to a mass of wrought iron, and the fragment of colour-coated ware (no. 3). This is of soft pinkish-buff clay coated with red paint inside and out, rim diameter 9 in. The oval shale dish may be copied from the Samian form 39, of first-second-century date, or directly from a metal prototype, such as the fourth-century tin dish from Appleshaw, Hants (*Archaeologia*, lvi, 12, fig. 9). Part of a very similar shale dish was found by Pitt-Rivers in the native village on Woodcuts Common (*Excavations in Cranborne Chase*, i, 139, pl. XLVIII, 6); from the same site is a shale handle (pl. XLVIII, 5) made in imitation of a bronze *patera*. The second century may be suggested as the most likely date for all three shale vessels.

Two or three yards west of this ditch is another in which pottery has occurred, and some distance east is a large depression in the sand filled with dirty soil and charcoal, which has hitherto proved barren, but looks much like a hut site. Amongst various potsherds found, mention may be made of a black bowl with flat reeded rim, usually dated first to early second century; two fragments of hard New Forest ware with black surface, one with 'foliated stalk' ornament in white slip; two pieces of soft red ware with impressed demi-rosettes (cf. Sumner, *New Forest Pottery*, pl. v, 1); and a colour-coated rim like *Richborough Report*, ii, pl. xxxii, 172. The beaded rim (no. 4) seems to have belonged to a hemispherical bowl, not to a globular jar. The platter (no. 5) has applied

knobs at intervals on the outside. The bronze bell (no. 6) has a lump of iron inside for a rattle.

Thanks are due to Messrs. F. J. Flux and H. E. Pritchett for the opportunity to draw and describe the finds.



Kimmeridge shale dish and other objects, Isle of Wight ($\frac{1}{2}$)

Bronze Age Beaker from Cromer.—Mr. Rainbird Clarke sends the following report: On 9 October 1934, while digging clean yellow blown sand in a pit south-west of Central Road, Cromer (O.S. 6-in. Sheet XI, NE. and SE., 1930 ed.; lat. $52^{\circ} 55' 49''$; long. $1^{\circ} 17' 24''$ E.) a workman found, 10 ft. below the surface, a complete beaker of which the remains are illustrated here. He broke the rim accidentally, and the fragments were not kept. The pot is now in the possession of Mr. A. C. Savin of 3 Beach Road, Cromer, by whose kind permission it is published here. No objects were apparently associated with the beaker, which seems to have been embedded in an old sand dune. It may have been grave-furniture or lain among the refuse of a settlement, but probably the former as it was complete when found.

The beaker is of Abercromby's type BC with a straight neck, which he allied to his class B. It will be noted that the zones of incised horizontal lines enclosing a band of cross-hatching are themselves separated by plain bands. A very similar beaker, but without the plain bands, and so dating from the close of the Early Bronze Age, is figured by Abercromby from Sherburn, Yorkshire (*Bronze Age Pottery*, i, 1912, 30 and no. 154, pl. XIII). Of thirty-three beakers or fragments thereof found in Norfolk, the thickest concentration, apart from the Fen border, is on the Cromer-Holt ridge, which has yielded five. Besides the Cromer specimen these come from Cley (2), Gresham, and Kelling, but none of these resembles the Cromer example.



Bronze Age beaker from Cromer

p. 405), who appreciated their probable votive significance and use, as 'Lanterns or Lantern-towers'.

Like the examples from the Rhine district (Bonn and Xanten) the British examples are all of cylindrical form, and divided, by raised and ornamented bands, into separate horizontal zones. These plain zones are perforated with a series of openings that may be of quite simple triangular or arch-headed form, but are sometimes more elaborate (an example from Ashtead, Surrey, had a series of rosette-shaped perforations). The top is either left open (as in the case of the one found at Verulamium in the Temple, insula VII), or else closed over, with a dome-shaped top ending in a spike, usually provided with a series of ornamented (or plain) disc-shaped bands.

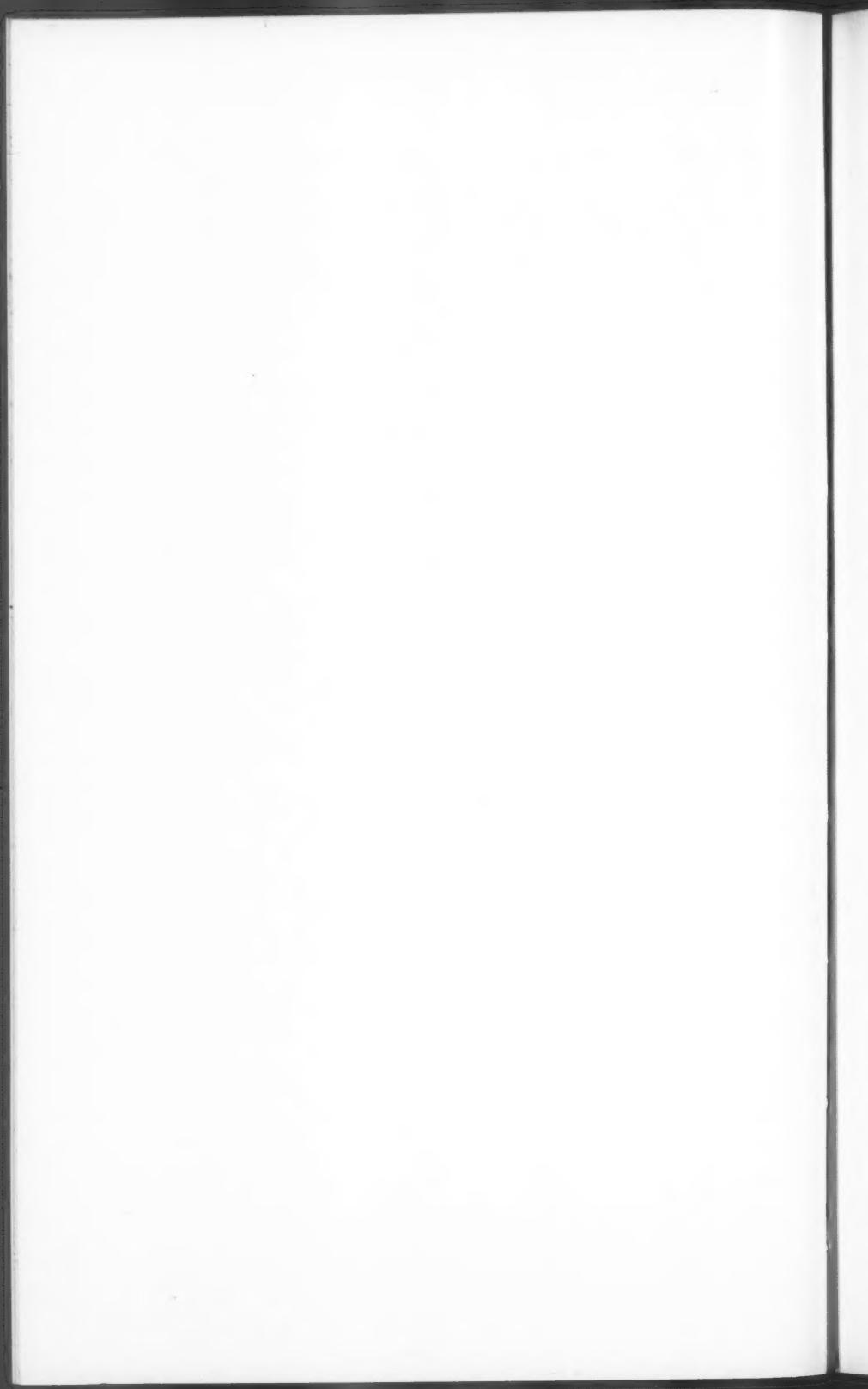
The material of which they are made is normally red brick, but they are sometimes of a buff-coloured ware, according as they were manufactured at brick- or pottery-works.

The fragment illustrated here (fig. 1) appears to be the top spike of one of these 'lanterns'. It was dug up in Spitalfields market in 1929.

Roman 'Votive Lanterns' and a fragment found in London.—Mr. A. W. G. Lowther, F.S.A., sends the following: Two objects in the collection at the Guildhall Museum have been brought to my notice by Mr. Waddington, F.S.A., as probably being connected with a class of objects which I described recently (*Surrey Arch. Coll.* xlvi, 61). The group belongs to the Roman period, and some continental examples (from the Rhine and Danube districts) have been dealt with by S. Loeschke (in *Bonner Jahrbücher*, no. 118,



Bronze lamp in the Guildhall museum



It is made of soft, red brick (wheel-turned, like all those of this cylindrical type) and retains two of the series of projecting bands, with rouletted ornamentation. The interior of the spike is hollow, in which respect it differs from the Ashtead examples. Height of fragment, 4 in.

The bronze lamp (pl. xxxv) has been in the Guildhall Collection for many years, and its discovery (1870; described as 'from a recent London excavation') is recorded in vol. xxvi of the *Journal of the British Archaeological Association*, p. 371.

The possibility of its being connected with these terra-cotta lanterns is suggested by its form. The central column is zoned and perforated in a similar manner, while the lowest band of openings resembles the 'arch and column' treatment to be seen on one of the Ashtead specimens (also on the examples found near Budapest, figured by Loeschcke).

The grouping of the wick-holders round the base of the tower is, as Mr. Waddington pointed out to me, reminiscent of the find at Xanten, where a complete terra-cotta lantern was found, standing upright, with some 40 small pots grouped around it. All these small pots showed signs of fire, suggesting that they had served as lamps (Loeschcke, *op. cit.*, and *S.A.C.* xlvi, 63).

It is perhaps possible that this bronze lamp from London was intended for temple use, and that the terra-cotta 'votive lanterns' influenced its design.

Archaeological work in Buckinghamshire.—Mr. C. O. Skilbeck, F.S.A., Local Secretary, reports that Mr. J. F. Head of Gerrard's Cross is excavating the barrow known as The Cop, on Bledlow Hill. So far some fragments of Early Iron Age pottery have been found, but it is unlikely that the finds will be many as the barrow had been despoiled in the past. At Stone the Committee of the County Asylum is contemplating the enlargement of the building on ground which is known to be the site of a Roman Villa. The Buckinghamshire Archaeological Society is arranging to watch the work. Lastly, Mr. W. Lindsay Scott, F.S.A., is engaged in excavating the barrow on Whiteleaf Hill.

A grotesque Roman head.—The following discovery is reported by our Fellow Prior Ethelbert Horne, of Downside: While excavating a Roman House at Camerton, Somerset, in October 1932, I found the head here illustrated in a trench close by the foundations. It is made of fine white limestone, 9·5 cm. in height; and our Director Mr. Reginald Smith, who has kindly examined it, says that it is a late Roman *ex-voto*, and that several

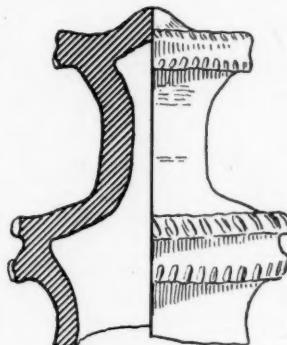


FIG. 1. Fragment of a Roman lantern ($\frac{1}{2}$)

similar have been found on the site of the Temple de la Forêt d'Halatte, Oise (Espérandieu, *Bas-Reliefs, Statues et Bustes de la Gaule Romaine*, v, 132-5). It will be noticed that the hair is represented by lines forming small squares, all over the top of the head. In the *Burlington Magazine* for November 1935 (p. 193) is an illustration of a head in the Museo Archaeologico, Milan, said to be possibly that of Queen Theodelinda and dated c. 600. The hair is treated in the same manner as in the Camerton example, but the writer describes it as being confined within a 'net'. The face has



Grotesque head from Camerton

the eyes projecting as in the above example (but with the addition of lids), the ears are much the same, and it has the same curiously long upper lip, and is carved in limestone. In height it is 13 cm. Nicolette Gray, the writer of the article in the *Burlington Magazine* on 'The Dark Age Figure Sculpture in Italy', says that the head at Milan 'is an important addition to published pre-Carolingian Italian Sculpture'. Is there any real relation between it and the Camerton head here illustrated?

An early snuff-mull, temp. James I.—Mr. G. D. Hornblower, F.S.A., contributes the following note on a snuff-mull exhibited by him at the meeting on 6th February: This object consists of a portion of the beam and one tine (seemingly bez) of a stag's antler, hollowed and scraped smooth and engraved with floriated designs of the early seventeenth century—an attribution given by the late Sir Hercules Read. Length of beam fragment $4\frac{3}{4}$ in.

Conspicuous in the designs are the Rose and Thistle, emblematic of the

Union of England and Scotland. Doggerel verses are inserted among the designs, as follows :

COVET • ME • NOT • EXCEP • YE • WILL
CONTENT • MY • MASTER • TO • THE • FULL
AL • SIVEL • PERSONS • I • INVIT • THEM
BUT • NOSE • GLUTONS • I • DISPISTE • THEM

They show clearly the character of the object, which was evidently used at convivial parties in an inn, passing from hand to hand, or rather



Decorated snuff-mull

slid along the table, for the parts worn down on either face are those which would support it when thus used. Two ends must have been permanently plugged and the third stoppered. It may be suggested that the crown engraved on one face denotes the name of the inn, while the hammer may be a canting representation of the inn-keeper's name which, from the initials 'I.M.', may be taken as John (or James) Mallet, of the Crown Inn. Formerly in the Rosenheim collection and that of Sir William Lawrence.

The epitaph of Iulius Classicianus.—Mr. Eric Birley, F.S.A., sends the following : Two points may be noted, in addition to those dealt with by Mr. Cottrill in his publication of this inscription (*Antiq. Journ.* xvi, 1-7). (1) Classicianus himself may well have been a Trever, like his wife and father-in-law. The names C. Iulius and tribe Fabia point to a grant of citizenship to him or an ancestor of his by Caesar, Augustus, or

Gaius; men so distinguished come more commonly from peregrine communities than from colonies or *municipia* enrolled in that tribe. Alpinus occurs as a *nomen*, derived in the Rhineland manner from Alpinus, among the Treveri (cf. Tacitus, *Histories* 3, 35, *et al.*); so does Classicus, whence Classicianus is formed (*ibid.* 2, 14, *et al.*). If that was his origin, as indeed his marriage to a woman of the Treveri suggests, his sympathy for the Britons and opposition to Suetonius Paulinus' policy of repression becomes more intelligible. It need occasion no surprise to find a Gaul in such a position. Petilius Cerialis, in his speech to the Treveri and Lingones in A.D. 70, could say, 'You yourselves often command our legions, you yourselves govern these and other provinces' (*ibid.* 4, 74); a generation earlier, at least one Helvetian had served as military tribune at the time of the conquest of Britain (Dessau, ILS 2697): and it was from such men that the procurators, and from their sons that the senate, was largely recruited. (2) The penultimate line can hardly have ended, as Mr. Cottrill restores it, I[NFELIX]; when such epithets are assumed by bereaved relatives, we look not for the positive but for the superlative; and the place for the epithet is after the noun. Classicianus had two cognomina; it will be simplest to assume that his wife, too, had a second cognomen, retaining by it a reminder of her parentage—as the *ala Gallorum Indiana* retained the memory of the commander under whom it won distinction when the Treveri were in revolt—and to restore the last word of that line as I[NDIANA].

Doey's Cairn, Dunloy.—The following preliminary report is submitted by our Fellow Mr. Estyn Evans, Local Secretary for Northern Ireland: The excavation of a County Antrim horned cairn, carried out in May 1935 with the help of the Belfast Corporation's grant for prehistoric research, revealed several novel structural features and yielded an unusually complete group of associated finds. Since the full report in the Proceedings of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society cannot appear for some time, I have been asked to put the main facts on record. In doing so I welcome the opportunity provided of inviting information on discoveries offering analogies to the cairn or its contents.

The site is in the townland of Ballymacaldrack, some 6½ miles SE. of Ballymoney. The cairn lies on the eastern slopes of the Long Mountain, a detached swell of the Antrim basalt plateau, at a height of 400 ft. It is composed of stones and boulders packed with earth, averages 2 to 3 ft. in height, and is egg-shaped in plan, measuring 76 by 48 ft. Several stones of a peristalith are standing, but its line could not be determined everywhere. The dominant feature of the monument is a well-preserved semi-circular façade of megalithic uprights rising 2 to 4 ft. above the cairn at the SW. (figs. 1 and 2). The chord from tip to tip of the horns measures 21 ft. Opposite a gap in one horn lies a broken recumbent slab buried under the forecourt-cairn. Elsewhere the forecourt, wherever tested, is roughly cobbled beneath the cairn, this 'paving' continuing through the portal to floor the single megalithic chamber (or ante-chamber), the filling of which, almost flush with the tops of the orthostats, was quite undisturbed. The

chamber corresponds to what would normally be, in the N. Irish and Clyde horned cairns, the first of a segmented series, but there is no septal slab.

It communicates with a paved passage, 21 ft. long by 4 ft. wide (enclosed by a continuous wall of boulders 2 ft. high and backed by the cairn), the loose stone filling of which had settled to leave a slight depression in the grassy surface of the cairn. Along the passage three pits had first been dug to a depth of 18 in. below the original surface. They are separated from each other by equal intervals, and by a similar gap from the portal of the megalith, so that there is some resemblance to the segmented cist

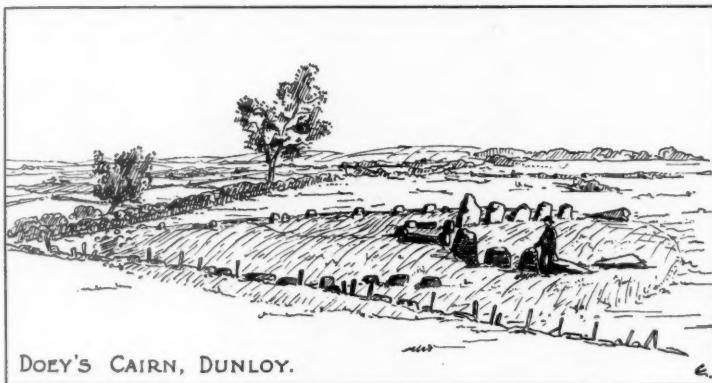


FIG. I. Doey's Cairn, Dunloy

in the interrupted plan of the monument. The pits are lined with round boulders. Nos. 1 and 2 contained dark brown earth, burnt stones, fragments of shouldered Neolithic pottery (burnt) and much charcoal. Pit 3 was packed with layers of charcoal and the incinerated remains of several adults, male and female. The bones were very well burnt and reduced in part to a white paste; even the larger fragments are much too small to enable anatomical characters to be decided. The walls of the passage had been constructed before the burning took place, and fires had been lit between the pits against the walls, for the pavement—laid down afterwards—rested on charcoal at the sides but not in the centre of the trench. The charcoal consists almost entirely of birch bark. Pit 3 was not large enough to contain all the bones: they overflowed along the trench for some distance, under the pavement, and here were found burnt sherds and a calcined flint arrow-head (fig. 3, no. 5) broken into three pieces. Finally, fires had been lit on the pavement, which was much reddened, and the filling apparently thrown in on the embers. The cairn and trench, it should be noticed, face SW. as if to catch the prevailing winds (pl. XXXVI, 2).

On the prepared floor of the megalithic chamber were traces of teeth of sheep or ox; for the rest the packing contained only grave-furniture. Four vessels were almost complete, though all were shattered and two were crushed flat. They occurred in pockets of dark earth containing bits of

DOEY'S CAIRN, DUNLOY.

SHOWING AREAS EXCAVATED
AND SECTIONS TAKEN.
UPRIGHT STONES IN BLACK.
RECLINING STONES HATCHED.

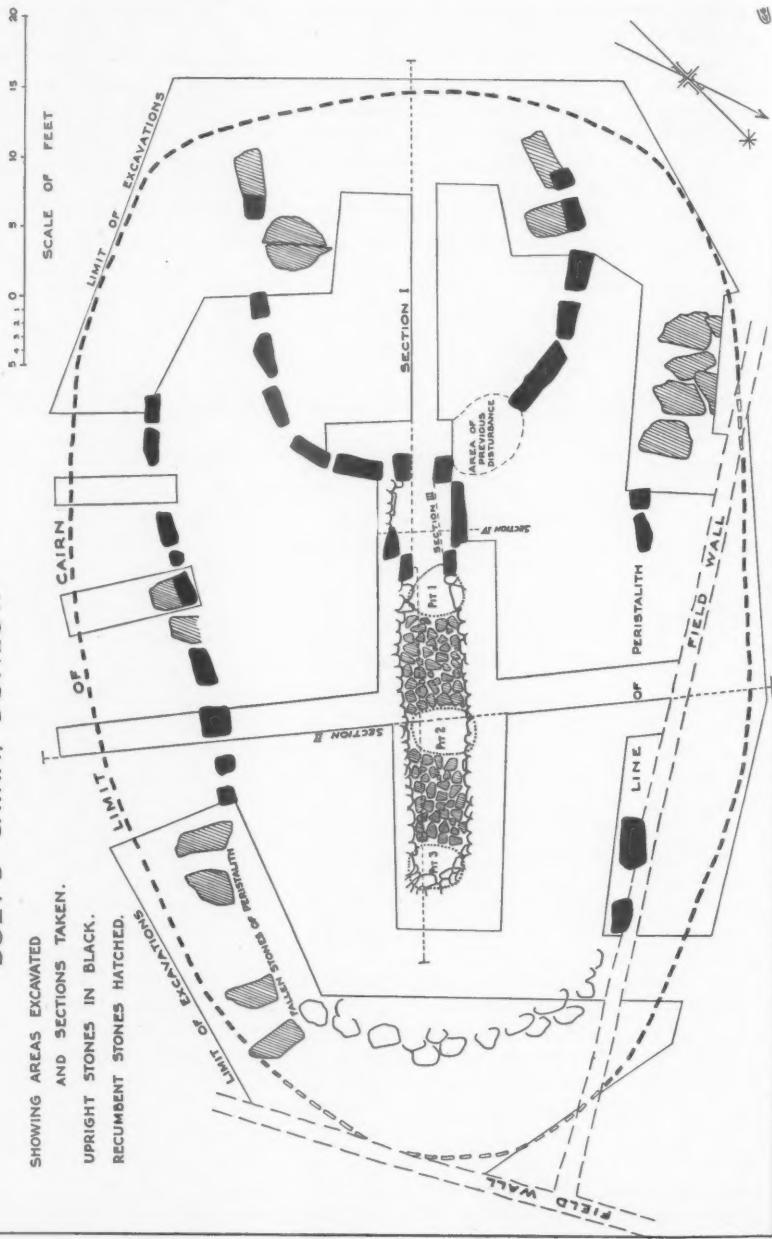


FIG. 2. Plan of Doeys Cairn, Dunloy.

carbonized birch bark among and below fairly large stones the tops of which tended to form a level floor about half-way up. That they are contemporary deposits is shown by the frequent occurrence of bits of one vessel with the main body of another some distance away. The restored pots are shown in fig. 4. A and B are reddish in colour, C and D a patchy brown. Vessel A is soft and friable; its vertical decoration is broken by two opposed panels

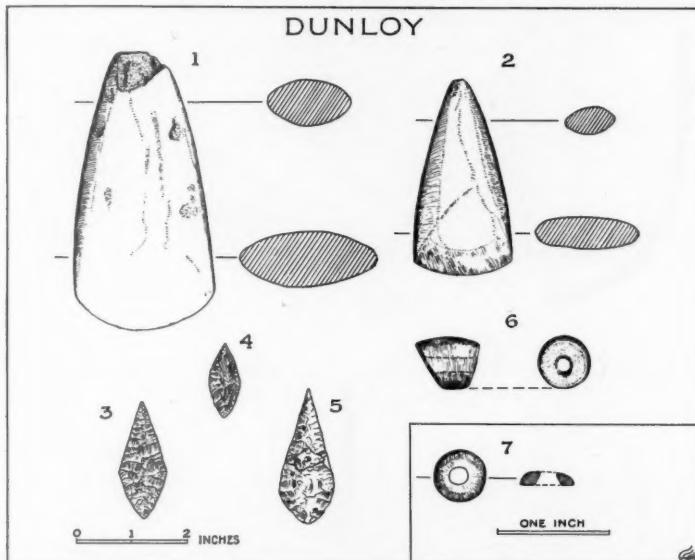


FIG. 3. Stone objects and bone bead (inset) from Dunloy

which are framed by long pinched-up ribs and have the pattern horizontal. The ornament is very fine and resembles the impression of a milled coin. There is a strong suggestion of 'oculi' in the rib-endings, but the resemblance is probably fortuitous. Each panel has three holes bored through after firing. Vessel B is extremely hard and rather poorly shaped: it has a continuous though irregular row of perforations, done before firing, below the rim, and shallow scorings on the body. Vessels C and D are rather coarser and undecorated.

With the pots or closely adjoining them were many flint flakes, knives, and scrapers—including one of the 'hollow' variety—and the two arrowheads illustrated in fig. 3, nos. 3 and 4. From the lowest level came two beads, no. 7 of bone and no. 6 of polished serpentine. The ends of the latter are sloped at different angles as if it formed part of an oval loop, possibly an armlet; the perforation is remarkably true and cylindrical.

The other sherds from the chamber are fragmentary, and since they come from the lower levels it seems probable that the greater parts of the vessels they represent were removed, perhaps when the four complete pots

were deposited. In one case a join was established with a sherd found among the forecourt cobbles; the vessel can be reconstructed and belongs to the Beacharra family. It has vertical scorings below the sharp carination and whipped-cord ornament, in alternate panels of vertical lines and curving loops, above. Other sherds from the chamber belong to a large

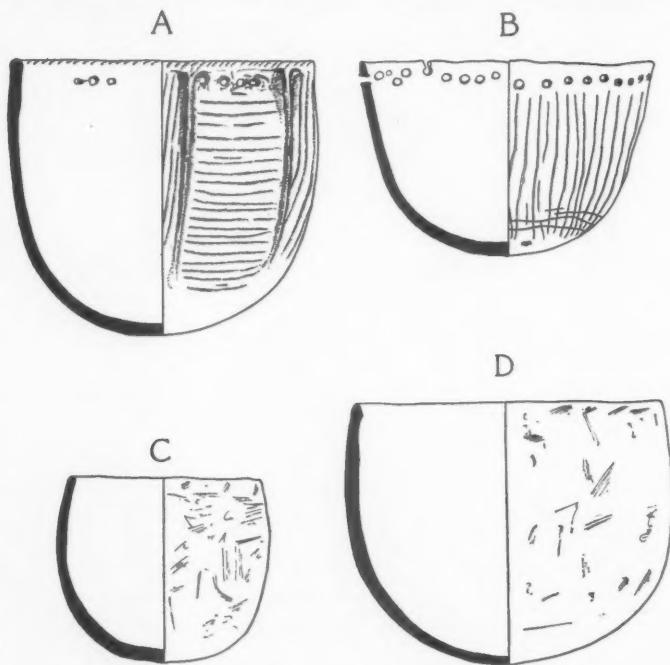


FIG. 4. Pottery from Doey's Cairn, Dunloy ($\frac{1}{4}$)

plain pot with a ledge shoulder, vertical neck, and in-turned rim; others again are burnished but of indeterminable shape.

From the forecourt, near the portal on the cobbled floor below the cairn, came many fragments of at least six small plain bowls, mostly of Piggott's Neolithic A, form c. The portal area also yielded a single sherd with true cord ornament in a pattern of straight lines meeting a curve.

Against the face of the SE. portal upright, on the line of Section I as marked on the plan, and a foot below the surface of the cairn, a very fine, short, point-butted, polished axe of epidiorite was discovered (fig. 3, no. 2). It is in perfect condition, symmetrical, and sharp-edged. A larger axe of the same material (fig. 3, no. 1, and pl. xxxvi, 1), slightly broken at the squared-off butt, was found against the inner face of the NW. portal stone, among the rough walling which blocked the entrance. This walling was hardly distinguishable, on the outside, from the ordinary cairn, but it was faced



1. Doey's cairn, entrance. The edge of the larger polished axe can be seen against the NW. portal above the white line



2. Doey's cairn. Paved trench. The picks mark the position of the three pits. Chamber jambs in foreground



Wall painting, Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk

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where it met the contents of the chamber, against which it appeared to have been constructed when the megalith was finally sealed. The axes clearly date from the time of this sealing. A roughly chipped axe of epidiorite was picked up among the stones of the cairn behind the SE. horn : it resembles specimens from the famous Tievebulliagh axe-factory, near Cushendall, co. Antrim.

Apart from the discovery of richly-assorted grave-goods in undisturbed association, the interest of Dunloy lies in the early date it establishes for very thorough cremation, and in proving the presence in Ireland, in combination with a well-developed regional style of megalithic architecture, of structural features which recall both the 'cists' under some Wiltshire long barrows and the 'flues' of the Yorkshire group. In the latter direction a close parallel and an intermediate link on the map are provided by the Ballafoyle cairn, Maughold, Isle of Man, which had both curved façade and median trench. The working-out of cultural links with Great Britain and also with Brittany, South France, Iberia, and the Baltic offers a fruitful field of inquiry.

Discovery of Domestic Wall-painting at Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk.—The Rev. G. Montagu Benton, Local Secretary for Essex, sends the following note : Various discoveries were made during January last at Brook Farm, in the parish of Stratford St. Mary, Suffolk. Owing to the kindness and zeal of the owner, Mrs. T. Sanderson Furniss, of Higham House, who at once communicated with me, I was able to pay an early visit and obtain particulars.

The house, which stands at the junction of the road leading to Higham village, is a timber-framed and plastered building, dating from c. 1480. On the west front the upper storey projects at the south end, which is gabled. Most of the framing has been exposed, and at the right side of the main entrance the springing of the arch of the original doorway, cut from a single slab of oak, has been revealed. Some original window openings have further been brought to light on the front of the building, the mortises in one case indicating that the mullions consisted of plain, square, massive wooden bars placed diagonally. Three small windows, complete with their moulded mullions, have also been uncovered on the south side, two on the upper storey and one on the ground floor, the latter retaining its stanchions.

In the south-west room, on the ground floor, a wide, open fireplace of red brick, having a four-centred arch with chamfered edges, has been found in excellent preservation. Another open fireplace of less width occurs in the room above, on the right side of which is a deep recess or aumbry.

The most interesting discovery, however, was made in the former room, and consists of a strip of painted wall-decoration in an unusually perfect state. It occupies the whole of the space between the right of the fireplace and the adjoining wall, and measures about 8 ft. in height and 3½ ft. in width. An oak stud or upright, 5 in. wide, divides the plaster surface, which has a fine smooth finish, into two panels, another stud being set at the extreme left. In five or six instances imperfections in the oak have

been covered with small pieces of canvas, and a narrow strip of canvas has also been stuck on the upper part of the wall where the plaster joins the left side of the central stud—a unique feature in my experience—the painting being continued over the canvas and studs. Two bands, 4½ in. in width, bordered at the top by a narrow and a fine white line, and at the bottom by corresponding lines in black, run across the design at a distance of a foot apart, to form a frieze 1 ft. 9 in. in depth; the lower band is filled with a series of slanting dashes. The skirting, 1 ft. in depth, has similar bands (without the dashes), enclosing, on a white ground, roughly executed annulets and ovals in red. Apart from a black line on a decayed piece of plaster above the fireplace, no indication of similar decoration has been found elsewhere in the house.

The painting is executed in Venetian red, toned with white, certain features being picked out in a deeper tint of red, while the whole pattern is outlined with narrow lines, either in black or white, which give the appearance of low relief. Parts of the background also show cross-hatching in white. The main design is composed of the elaborate strap ornament so largely employed in Renaissance carving of the Elizabethan and Jacobean periods, the patterns in such carving being formed by cutting away the groundwork and leaving the design flush with the face of the wood or stone.

While the strap ornament is sometimes met with in domestic wall-paintings, it is by no means common. The present example is unusually fine, and I know of no instance in the eastern counties, or elsewhere, that can be compared with it. It forms a striking contrast to the crudely painted patterns that often occur; the colouring is distinctly pleasing, and the bold execution in freehand of the intricate design is noteworthy. The approximate date may be given as c. 1600.

The building, it may be added, is at present divided into two tenements. The walls of the room at the back of that containing the painting have early seventeenth-century panelling. It is gratifying to record that the owner fully appreciates the ancient features of the house, and is taking every precaution to ensure their careful preservation. The illustration (pl. xxxvii) is from a photograph by *The East Anglian Daily Times*.

London Museum.—Mr. J. B. Ward Perkins, B.A., Craven Fellow in the University of Oxford, has been appointed to an Assistantship in the London Museum.

The Antiquaries Journal.—Fellows or others having back numbers of this Journal which they do not require, especially of vol. i, no. 1, vol. iv, no. 2, vol. v, no. 3, vol. vi, no. 4, and vol. vii, no. 4, are requested to communicate with the Assistant Secretary of the Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London, W. 1.

Reviews

The Constitutional History of the Cinque Ports. By K. M. E. MURRAY, B.A., B.Litt. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi + 282. Manchester: University Press. 1935. 12s. 6d.

Professor Montagu Burrows's book on the Cinque Ports was published in 1888, and most of the histories of the individual ports appeared before 1850, so that there is a real need for further research in this direction. Miss Murray, realizing this, has produced at once a readable and scholarly volume on the central organization of the Cinque Ports. In it she defines their limits and boundaries, their ancient towns and the subsidiary members or limbs. She examines (*a*) the nature of their privileges and immunities, (*b*) the development of the office of lord warden, his constitutional relations with the Ports and the growth of his special courts at Dover (Castle Gate, St. James's Church, and Admiralty), and (*c*) the history of the federation's courts of Shepway, of Brodhull (Brotherhood), and of Guestling. The result is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the subject, and one on which Miss Murray is to be warmly congratulated. She has succeeded in laying foundations on which further research can be built up. That she has not written the final word on the subject is inevitable, since this can only be done when a thorough investigation has been made of the constitution of each of these towns, and a comparison drawn between their customs and privileges. It would seem as a result of her work that the Ports must have had some means of taking corporate action in the twelfth and early thirteenth centuries other than the slow process of summoning a court of Shepway, though she herself does not suggest this.

Miss Murray has examined her records carefully and with the intention of ascertaining the truth regarding the position of this, the only confederation of towns in England. In removing the layers of tradition and even legend which surround it, she has performed a useful service, though she has also gone too far in the other direction, and some of her conclusions will certainly have to be modified later. (1) The statement (p. 28) that 'at the end of the thirteenth century' the barons 'were a body of fishermen who had turned . . . to the more profitable trade of piracy', for example, requires modification, even though Sandwich is admitted to have been a port of some importance. (2) Again (p. 68), the immunity which the ports enjoyed from the jurisdiction of shires and hundreds is attributed to the effect of the general charter granted in 1260. But at Sandwich at least there is evidence that a much larger liberty than this was exercised long before that date. The town had its own hundred from before the Conquest (Domesday Book); from the beginning of the thirteenth century it was taking pleas of land; and by the middle of this century it regularly took cases of *mort d'ancestor* and *novel disseisin*. The court of the Mastes took all pleas of the Crown, including murder but excepting the five pleas specially referred to Shepway: as trials in this court were decided by compurgators and not by jury, the right to hold pleas of the Crown

may be assumed to be pre-Conquest in origin. Further, Sandwich was practically exempt from interference by the king's exchequer, as reference to the Pipe Rolls for the reign of Henry II will prove. It seems reasonable to assume, therefore, that Sandwich had a wide immunity from county and king's courts long before 1260. Also there are indications in that part of the Sandwich Custumal which may reasonably be assigned to the year 1301 that the other Ports had similar early privileges as regards pleas of the Crown. The whole question requires further investigation. Furthermore, in a number of other cases Miss Murray draws conclusions which a study of the Sandwich town records suggests cannot be maintained.

Notwithstanding these criticisms, her work has been well and carefully done, a large number of useful precedents and practices has been collected to illustrate the work of the central machinery of the Ports, and (a highly important point) date limits have been worked out for the beginning of the different institutions. The footnotes and bibliography, especially on the record side, are efficient and useful; the appendices, though short, are admirable, but the subject index would have been improved by being longer and fuller. Finally, this is a book which may be read and studied with profit by all those who are interested in the history of the Cinque Ports.

MABEL H. MILLS.

The Early Iconography of the Tree of Jesse. By ARTHUR WATSON. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ × 7 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiv + 197. London : Oxford University Press, Humphrey Milford. 1934. 25s.

In recent years much research into the history of art, concentrating not so much on style as on iconography, has been undertaken; and one of the most significant, both in subject and treatment, is the work here under review. The author sets himself the task of investigating the origin of this subject, and he confines himself to the twelfth century. As cannot be avoided, the refuting of the famous thesis of Emile Mâle, concerning the part played by Suger and the influence of Prophet-drama, occupies a good deal of space, but does not constitute the most important or informative part of the book. The significance of the work lies obviously in setting out completely the earliest treatment of the subject and the connexion with the abundant literary tradition which had guided the artistic creations. There is also an exact analysis of the various Prophet-quotations in divers plays and pictures (cf. Appendix I and II, pp. 147-61) which makes it clear that Mâle's theory of the dependence of these representations on the Texts is inaccurate. Instead, other literary sources are given (cf. chapters I and II, pp. 1-36) which disclose the common medieval foundation of the conceptions which led to the illustrations of the Arbor Jesse.

In the second part of his book Mr. Watson treats the known and recognized representations in the sequence of their content. Starting with the 'Virga', he deals with the ever-growing additions to the original theme, first the Virgin, then the Virgin and Child, then the early branches of the genealogical tree, concluding with its ever-increasing number of ancestors. It may at first seem that this method of treating the subject

is a suitable one, which assists the effective development of the theme, but on closer examination it becomes apparent that it is rather artificial and external. The abundance of confusing and very diverse forms in which the theme was wrapped in the first half of the twelfth century seems to prevent a truly organic arrangement of the subject. It will be noticed here, as elsewhere, that during the first half of the twelfth century many most original though conflicting attempts to solve the ever-arising complications were produced, and, about the middle of the century, were concentrated into one universal formula, and thus became a classic example for all further treatment of the theme, notwithstanding certain originalities of detail. One may compare from this point of view the Portail Royal in Chartres, with its predecessors in Burgundy and Languedoc, and with its imitations in Isle-de-France. Therefore the value of the window in St. Denis, and better still (because of the former's questionable authenticity) that of the Chartres Tree of Jesse, should not be overlooked or denied. For according to our present knowledge these monuments substantiate for the subject of the Tree of Jesse the many-sided tendencies of the first half of the century, and have compressed them into an exemplary form. The works of the second half of the century could not free themselves from the influence of these examples; with many attractive variations of detail they remain dependent on these models as a whole. This must be given full consideration, although we are in complete agreement with the author's contention that all Mâle's theories about the 'invention' of Suger are quite erroneous. But, on account of the proportionately large number of Christ's forefathers, Mr. Watson's method of orientation places the windows of St. Denis and Chartres nearly at the end of the book; and this rather gives one the impression that they are also situated at the end of the whole illustrative development; whereas this is not in full accordance with the facts. The two very beautiful Spanish examples at Silos (pl. xiv) and Santiago (pl. xxi), the sculpture at Parma (pl. xi), and the miniatures at Trier (pl. xix), Douai (pl. xx), Paris (pl. xxiii), and New York (pl. xxii) surely cannot be thought of apart from the typical representations of the Isle-de-France in St. Denis and Chartres, while on the other hand the interesting miniature in the Morgan Library (pl. xxviii), which probably once served as a pattern for artists, has handed down an important interpretation, which immediately preceded that contained in the St. Denis and Chartres windows. One observation: is it possible that the Annunciation portrayed in this Arbor Jesse has found an imitation on the column at Santiago? The particular attitude of the Virgin Mary (frontispiece), which is not to be found anywhere else, invites this supposition. Hence also can be explained the presence of the second dove over Mary's head in the miniature, which in fact forms part of the Annunciation.

In considering iconographical series the greater or smaller numbers of figures employed matters less than the operative formal principle. Therefore it might be wished, for instance, that the pursuing of the sequence of antique form, indicated on page 124, with regard to the particular position of Jesse (namely full face with branches encircling him) should be

developed. For only if one traces the less obvious trends can one gain an insight into the formal continuity of the individual types. Therefore a new series may be arranged, which on account of this peculiarity of the branches places the sculpture of Poitiers (pl. iv) near the wall-painting of Chemillé-sur-Indrois (pl. xii), where, however, the Virgin herself, instead of Jesse, assumes this special characteristic ; to these may be added the miniatures of Dijon (pls. vi and x), of Salzburg (pl. viii), and of the manuscripts of the *Speculum Virginum* (pls. xvi, xxix, xxxi). The illustrations of the *Speculum Virginum*, it is interesting to note, remain faithful to this peculiarity, while the other representations of the Arbor Jesse abandon it as a rule in favour of the recumbent Jesse with the tree growing out of his side. This choice is very characteristic, for it indicates the preference of a biblical analogy interrelated by content—the sleeping Adam with Eve appearing out of his side—to a purely figurative antique one.

Mr. Watson's work gives rise to these and similar interesting reflections, and one can only hope that the author will find opportunity and leisure to make further researches into the later representations of the Tree of Jesse and produce for us an equally excellent and instructive book.

ADELHEID HEIMANN.

Victoria History of the County of Sussex. Vol. III. Edited by L. F. SALZMAN. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xiii + 169. London : Oxford University Press, for the University of London Institute of Historical Research. 1935. £2 2s.

This volume of the Victoria County history of Sussex contains a survey of the Roman remains of the county by Mr. S. E. Winbolt and an historical and architectural account of the city of Chichester. Mr. Winbolt has provided a complete and efficient inventory of the Roman remains of the county, on the general lines laid down in previous volumes. It is unfortunate, but obviously not his fault, that his detailed account of Roman Chichester does not include the important Roman inscriptions or the amphitheatre discovered there since it was written. We should, however, hesitate to dismiss, as he does, the claims of the churchyard of St. John sub Castro at Lewes to a Roman origin. The builders of no pre-Roman promontory-camp would have preferred this site to the much higher one on the adjoining Castle hill.

The account of the city of Chichester is of the highest interest and value. The researches of Mr. Peckham have added much to our knowledge of the history of Chichester ; and his account of the city, written in collaboration with the late Dr. Page, is a definite contribution to English town-history. The architecture of the city is dealt with in careful and accurate detail. Mr. Godfrey's plan and Mr. Bloe's account of the cathedral are, one may suppose, the final word on the subject ; and it is, once again, pleasing to see how closely the conclusions of Professor Willis on the subject, arrived at three-quarters of a century ago, are substantiated. Due space is given to the minor architecture of the city, including St. Mary's Hospital, the Greyfriars, the Market Cross, and that splendid

series of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century houses, which are one of the chief glories of Chichester. We regret that no plan is given of St. Mary's Hospital, if only for the convenience of the reader, however often it may have been published elsewhere.

We may finally congratulate our Fellow Mr. Salzman on this the first volume of the History appearing under his editorship, and express the hope that the rapid completion of the county in which he is so personally interested will be followed, under his guidance, by the gradual completion of the whole work.

A. C.

Origins and Development of Applied Chemistry. By J. R. PARTINGTON. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xii + 597. London: Longmans. 1935. 45s.

When archaeologists are coming more and more to rely upon close co-operation with natural scientists it is satisfactory to see the latter for their part turning to archaeology for information. The firing of pottery, smelting, glazing are chemical processes; the sherds, slags, and furnaces archaeologists dig up are the results or instruments of the application of the chemical science of their period; indeed, they embody the enduring contributions of their age to modern science, purified from the magical accessories with which contemporary texts show that early science to have been accompanied, and which subsequent experience gradually proved to be irrelevant and unnecessary. Mr. Partington is therefore quite right in turning to the practice of ancient craftsmen in his search for the origin of applied chemistry and in devoting more space to the products and processes of the crafts than to the sparse, late and obscure medical and alchemical texts which are apt to play a leading role in the Egyptian and Babylonian chapters of 'Histories of Science'. He is equally justified in concentrating his researches upon those East Mediterranean lands whence the oldest dated products of the relevant crafts are derived. Even with this limitation the field to be covered is gigantic. To cover it effectively 'the co-operation of a large number of experts would', as the author says, 'be very desirable'. In attempting the task single-handed the author must have utilized to the last second 'the spare time of one person'. For Mr. Partington has read widely and deeply into the confused, scattered, and highly technical literature that records archaeological researches during the last two centuries. He has incidentally not only made accessible many useful articles from the technical chemical periodicals, but has profitably utilized early sources, like the *Description de l'Egypte*, the importance of which might be overlooked on account of their antiquity. He thus offers the archaeologist not only necessary information on chemical processes that concern him, and advice as to the correct use of terms like frit, enamel, and glass that are all too often misused, but also a very exhaustive compilation of the principal observations and speculations bearing upon the chemistry of pre-classical Antiquity.

But in using this storehouse of information from the last-named standpoint, certain precautions are necessary. As a natural scientist Mr. Partington has attempted no criticism of his archaeological sources. Statements or guesses extracted from 'works of vulgarization' are not in the text

distinguished from the first-hand reports of excavators and the mature judgements of acknowledged experts. Early writers are cited not only as witnesses to discoveries made in their day but for descriptions of objects now vanished. But the opinion of de Pauw (1773) on the home of glass-making or Pryce (1778), and even Latham (1857), on the dates of tin-working in Cornwall, are relevant only to the history of archaeology, not to that of chemistry. And literal citations from such antiquated sources may be positively misleading: 'The oldest graves' (p. 234) and 'the oldest vases' 'from Uruk' (p. 279) should refer to results of the recent German excavations (that are mentioned only in the appendix), but actually mean previous finds of no chronological value. Then the author has been unable to reduce to a single system the fluctuating and disparate chronologies adopted by different writers, but often gives the finders' dates without qualification. But neither Woolley nor Frankfort maintains that objects dated respectively '3500–3100' and 'before 2450' are actually separated by anything like a millennium. And sometimes Mr. Partington contradicts himself flatly, making e.g., 'Erimush' 'soon after Gudea', on p. 235, but a century before him on p. 253. All this means that the statements in the text must be carefully checked. But each is documented by a footnote. A reference to the Index of Authors and Publications at the end will generally be needed to make the footnotes intelligible, but it may be necessary to look up the first citation of an author to discover the title of his work or the series he edits. And it may be well to check the citations with the originals; a reference to the *Palace of Minos* did not substantiate the discoveries of a gold axe-adze at Knossos and of tin buttons in E.M. Crete despite the references given on pp. 328 and 335.

V. G. C.

The London Goldsmiths 1200–1800. Compiled by Sir AMBROSE HEAL, F.S.A. 13 x 9. Pp. xii + 280. Cambridge: at the University Press. £4 4s.

The greater part of this volume is devoted to an alphabetical list of London Goldsmiths, including, where possible, their addresses, and eighty-five plates illustrating trade cards of the eighteenth century and two of the seventeenth century. The cards are most beautifully reproduced, and their designs are interesting from many points of view. They frequently comprise representations of the goldsmiths' wares and shop signs. As examples of engraving they are admirable, and one of particular charm is that of Simon Lesage (pl. XLV), the flowered border suggesting that the designer was acquainted with fourteenth-century painted manuscripts. A number have their text in both English and French, and two (pls. XL and XLII) are in three languages. Two cards of considerable interest are those of John Flude, c. 1780 (pl. XXVI), and Phillips Garden, 1739–62 (pl. XXX). They respectively illustrate the exterior and interior of their owners' shops. The card of Marie Anne Viet and Thos. Mitchell (pl. LXXIV) contains an excellent representation of their shop sign, the dial and the king's arms. As the eighteenth century advanced, the text tended to increase in quantity, probably owing

to the growth of competition. The earlier cards were very simple; that of John Orchard, 1695-7, bore nothing more than his name, address, and the designation 'Goldsmith'. Trade cards were sometimes used as 'memoranda for small accounts', and that of James Howard, 1735, necklace maker at the 'Hand and Beads' on London Bridge, is inscribed 'A&H to cash £2. 10. 0.'

In his list of shop signs, the author derives the 'Seven Stars' (p. 47) from the Pleiades; but it is, perhaps, more likely that the sign was suggested by the seven stars of the Apocalypse. On the same page he reasonably associates the 'Three Crowns' and the 'Three Kings' with the Magi.

Sir Ambrose Heal's original intention was to confine his book to trade cards and details 'concerning the dates and addresses of their owners'; but he was constrained to go a little further. The work of Chaffers and Jackson was not to be duplicated; but 'a few notes have been put together on those goldsmiths whose names have become famous or notorious'. It is distressing to note that several were hanged! It might be thought, however, that in such a big volume room should have been found for the mention of certain very important goldsmiths whose names are not yet as well known as they deserve. Edward of Westminster, than whom no goldsmith in history had a more interesting career, and William of Gloucester, stand out among the neglected. The latter is included in the list, with the dates 1255-8; but his career might have been traced over the period 1252-69. Richard Abel is mentioned in the list as engraver to the Mint in 1243; but nothing is said of his extensive sale of jewellery to the king. The list also includes 'Ade'; but this was an error of Chaffers, who failed to recognize the word as the genitive of Adam. It would seem that the author has not gone far beyond Chaffers for his information on the early goldsmiths. Seal-making, which must have been one of the chief branches of the medieval goldsmith's craft, is not touched at all. Even 'Tho. Simon', as he signs himself, or 'Mr. Symons the goldsmith', as he is named in an account, who, as well as engraving great seals, was paid £25 for making a seal for Westminster School in 1649, is not included in the list.

So far as medieval goldsmiths are concerned, the author provides little that is new to help the student, and the value of the lists, which occupy about two-thirds of the book, is decidedly limited. They might easily have been accommodated in a good deal less, and the space thus saved usefully devoted to the early development of the goldsmith's trade, a task which still waits to be done. The title and size of this volume arouse expectations which its perusal fails to realize. However, those interested in the modern goldsmiths of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries may not agree. The author only caters for their needs, and his concise chapters are instructive and well-informed. There is a fascinating account of Samuel Pepys and his goldsmiths which forms an entertaining interlude.

Great care and much labour have clearly been expended upon the production of this work. The alphabetical list of nearly 7,000 names is

itself an immense achievement, and there are in addition lists of shop signs and notes on their emblems. Indeed, it is sincere recognition and appreciation of all that the author has shown himself able to accomplish that prompt the wish that he had done more.

J. G. NOPPEN.

Excavations at Olynthus. By DAVID M. ROBINSON. Part V: Mosaics, Vases and Lamps of Olynthus found in 1928 and 1931. 11 x 8. Pp. xxii + 298. 79s. Part VI: The Coins found at Olynthus in 1931. 11 x 8. Pp. xiv + 112. 52s. 6d. Part VII: The Terra-cottas of Olynthus found in 1931. 11 x 8. Pp. xii + 112. 45s. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press; London: Milford. 1933.

These further instalments of the detailed catalogue of the objects found at Olynthus will be welcome to all students. They are copiously illustrated and form a valuable corpus of the contents of a Greek city in the fifth and early fourth century B.C. In particular the many plates of the commoner types of pottery in use at this period will be of value to archaeologists working in the less civilized sites farther to the north and east.

It is questionable whether a series of separate reports is the most satisfactory method of publishing the results of an excavation. The inevitable lack of unity is illustrated when one attempts to correlate the objects in these volumes with the structural finds already published. A single instance may be cited to illustrate this defect. In the account of the pre-Persian pottery we are told that group III was discovered chiefly in the granaries, and that it was associated with some black-figured and Corinthian specimens. No list is given of these finds, and an attempt to reconstitute the group founders on the fact that chapter III (Wares mainly Corinthian) includes no sherds that are recorded as coming from the granaries. Possibly the report on the structures found in 1931 will remedy this defect, but even so the amount of cross referencing that will be necessary, when these reports are used, seriously detracts from their value.

The coins of 1931 confirm the conclusions drawn from those discovered three years earlier. A total of over 2,400 has been recovered in the two campaigns. Between 30 and 40 date after 348 B.C., the great majority of these belonging to the late Roman or Byzantine period. The single coin of Alexander and the four of Antigonus compared with the multitude of earlier issues only serve to emphasize the desertion of the site after the middle of the fourth century. The numismatic evidence taken in conjunction with the extent of the city is sufficient to justify Professor Robinson's contention that Megali Toumba is indeed the site of Olynthus, and the failure to find epigraphical proof cannot weigh heavily against these arguments. The attempt to base a survey of the commercial relations of Olynthus on an examination of the list of coins opens up an interesting field of study, but in the case of a city standing so near the northern edge of the Greek world the picture may be rather one-sided.

The catalogue of pottery records few pieces of first importance. The early series of native vessels may be compared with the finds from Vardarovča and Saratse. Both the parallels and the contrasts are instructive. Dr. Mylonas's argument that the occupation of the site begins in the eighth

century is convincing. The rare imported wares of the pre-Persian period include a few Corinthian vessels. Black-figure, some of it dating after 479 B.C., is more common; but the greater part of the catalogue is filled with the list of red-figure vases which were found in great numbers, especially in the period of the city's expansion in the two generations before the destruction by Philip.

The mosaics are of considerable importance, both intrinsically and on account of their early date. Professor Robinson distinguishes two stages on stylistic grounds and places them respectively before and after 400 B.C. The large collection of terra-cottas found in 1928 has been surpassed by the number recovered in the later excavations, which includes 181 from the graves of the Riverside Cemetery. In the Introduction the various types are fully discussed, and an examination of the clay shows that the greater number is of native manufacture.

C. A. R. R.

A History of Olynthus. By MABEL GUDE. 9 x 6. Pp. xii + 110. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press; London: Milford. 1933. 14s. 6d.

This book is in three parts: an historical sketch, a prosopographia, and excerpts from those classical writers who record the history of Olynthus. 'The purpose of this study is to set forth all the evidence not purely archaeological for the history of Olynthus.' This quotation from the preface sufficiently indicates the scope of the first part. The documents have already been extensively discussed by other writers, and it may be doubted whether the present publication of this slight sketch, which deliberately excludes the only new sources of information, will be of great use. The principal interest lies in Dr. Gude's attempt to reconcile the numismatic evidence of the coinage starting about 420 B.C. with a formal foundation of the Chalcidic League shortly before 382 B.C. The general Editor of the series, Professor Robinson, adds a note strongly dissenting, and argues that the archaeological remains favour a date about 423 B.C. or even earlier for the beginning of the League.

C. A. R. R.

Ancient Egyptian Materials and Industries. By A. LUCAS. Second edition revised. 8½ x 5½. Pp. xii + 447. London: Arnold. 1934. 16s.

The second revised and enlarged edition of the work first published in 1926 should be welcomed not only by Egyptologists but by all archaeologists, by all students of human culture, and especially by historians of science. Our Fellow is not only possessed of a unique knowledge of Egyptian antiquities and well-versed in comparative archaeology, but he is also a natural scientist and—still more important—a practical scientist. He is thus able to give in perfectly intelligible language the correct technical names and definitions of substances all archaeologists have to handle, and often misname; he can describe from personal experience the processes presumably employed by the ancient Egyptians and their contemporaries.

The first chapter, devoted to alcoholic beverages, illustrates ancient Egyptian brewing by the manufacture of Nubian beer to-day; the account is important in the history of mathematics for the light it throws on

certain problems in the Rhind and Moscow Papyri, though these are not mentioned. We also learn that no resin has been traced in wine-jars before the Graeco-Roman period. Animal products are discussed in chapter II which describes ancient wigs, all apparently of human hair, and the composition termed 'gesso'—a plaster of glue and chalk, attested from Dynasty III on. Under the heading of 'building materials' not only the stones but the methods of cutting them are examined in great detail. Mr. Lucas concludes that the hard stones were cut with the aid of an abrasive—probably sand rather than emery—and not with the aid of inserted cutting points, still less with mysteriously hardened metals.

The account of faience and its manufacture (chapter V) is of exceptionally wide interest. Actual experiment suggests that the core was powdered quartz, bound together with natron (? solution), and was coated with a thin layer of glass. The evidence for true glass (apart from such siliceous core) before the New Kingdom is shown to be very slender. A long chapter is devoted to metals, their ores, and working. It is established in detail that all the copper the Egyptians needed could be, and probably was, obtained from Sinai and the Eastern Desert until the New Kingdom. Gold and lead were also obtainable locally, but tin would have to be imported, and bronze was scarcely, if ever, used before the Middle Kingdom. Antimony is not attested till Dynasty XXII (Egyptian *kohl* is not normally an antimony salt), and smelted iron not till Dynasty XVIII. Forty pages are devoted to mummification and a like space to pottery. The black of 'black-topped ware' is, as the author had already shown, due to carbon, but to produce it, he now believes, two distinct operations were necessary.

In true scientific spirit Mr. Lucas seeks local sources for the materials used by the Egyptians, and, thanks to his exhaustive knowledge of the region's geology and botany, he is able to discount popular exaggerations of the land's dependence on imports. The demonstration that sand instead of emery would serve the mason for an abrasive, and that carpenters made extensive use of native timbers, even for boat-building, points in the same direction. Nevertheless lapis lazuli, obsidian, emery, marble, silver, resins, cedar, cypress, and pine woods were being imported even in prehistoric times, though in small quantities and not as necessities, and some of these as well as tin and other materials later became staple imports.

Not the least valuable feature in the book is its convincing refutation of many fallacies the ramifications of which are still hampering research in all too many domains. We may instance the ideas that metallurgy starts out of the working of native copper, and that the Egyptians possessed a secret for hardening copper, unknown to modern chemists. Unfortunately Mr. Lucas had no occasion to refute the widespread misconception that the Egyptians used the 3, 4, 5 relation in laying out a right-angle. And are the 'Caucasian timbers', allegedly used in XVIIIth Dynasty chariots, another 'Nordic' delusion? Here they are only mentioned without comment in a footnote. In any case the story of the myth of 'Transylvanian gold' in Khasekemui's sceptre, expanding in the hands of amateur chemists until it became immortalized in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*, deserves to be quoted in full—but perhaps in *Punch*, not here.

V. G. C.

Das Heroon von Kalydon. By EJNAR DYGGVE, FREDERIK POULSEN, and KONSTANTINOS RHOMAIOS. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. 289–433. Reprinted from *Mémoires de l'Académie Royale des Sciences et des Lettres de Danemark*. København : Levin and Munksgaard, 1934.

Preliminary reports on the work of the first two seasons at Kalydon have already appeared. The present full publication is concerned mainly with the third campaign in 1932, during which the Heroon was completely explored.

This building lies on the slopes to the south of the town. It consists of a peristyled court, with ranges of rooms on the north and east sides. On the south was a long narrow hall, and the west wall was broken by a small semi-circular exedra. The principal room lay near the centre of the north range with a small rectangular apse, covered by a barrel vault, at the back. The apse, forming the central shrine, stood over a vaulted crypt approached by external stairs and containing two sarcophagi. These were elaborately carved, but the whole chamber had been rifled. From the apse and the chamber in front were recovered the remains of three statues and of eleven medallions, the latter forming part of the mural decoration. Fragments of two other statues were found in the principal room in the eastern range. This sculpture is local work of the Hellenistic period, copying earlier originals. Architectural and stylistic parallels point to a foundation in the second century B.C., and this date is confirmed by the pottery recovered from the filling below the level of the floors which included a Megarian bowl but no later wares. The inscriptions show that the building was erected in honour of the hero Leon.

The authors provide an admirable and detailed reconstruction of the sanctuary, which is compared to gymnasia and private houses of the Hellenistic age. Literary references are quoted to prove the connexion between heroa and athletic and musical exercises, and the newly excavated church at Marusinac (Salona) is adduced as evidence of the survival of this type of building into the early Christian period.

C. A. R. R.

Die Völkerwanderungszeit Gotlands. By BIRGER NERMAN. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 13$. Pp. viii + 136. Stockholm : Kungl. Vitterhets och Antikvitets Akademien. 1935. 30 Kr.

Dr. Birger Nerman, who is both archaeologist and historian, has made the Baltic island of Gotland the subject of a special study that has already occupied him for many years. Co-operating in the work on the Iron Age antiquities begun before the war by Almgren, he was part-author of the second volume of the published results of this great survey, and now, coming to the Migration Period, he has to carry on the task alone. To those who know him it is unnecessary to say that he has done so with his characteristic skill and thoroughness. But well-equipped as he is, the undertaking is no light one. Gotland is not big: it is not much larger in area than a good-sized English county; but it is astonishingly rich in archaeological material, and just as the preceding Iron Age demanded two volumes to itself, so also the pre-Viking antiquities have proved too numerous for treatment in a single book. Therefore Dr. Nerman gives

us first a specially, and I have no doubt rightly, limited Migration Period (A.D. 400–600) and reserves the 'Vendel Age' for a later work, a partition rendered necessary by the lavishly large scale of his survey, which apparently involves the publication of every single object belonging to the period under review. The result is, of course, a magnificent book; but the Swedish Academy has now so many fine archaeological publications to its credit that it is a sufficient testimonial to say that the monograph bears the Academy's imprint. All students know these splendid volumes, and I need only say that the new book is as rich as the others have been in the matter of illustrations, nearly 900 objects being pictured, each one superbly.

Continuing the chronological scheme settled by Almgren and himself, Dr. Nerman begins with Period VI : I, which occupies the fifth century. It was for Gotland an age of peace and increasing population, and the antiquities of an island people not very much concerned with the outer world do not prove to be in any way remarkable. There is a feast of small brooches for the typologist, and standing out from the series are two interesting examples in the form of a horse, and a third in the form of an animal-headed triskele. There is a number of glass beakers and plenty of pottery, sparingly decorated with a big repertory of loose, open ornaments that include the whorl and the curvilinear swastika, but nothing very rich and splendid. In Period VI : II, on the other hand, which, with proper reserves for an over-lap, comprises the sixth century, we have migrations to the East Baltic and a time of turbulence, followed by a strong Swedish influence, all this being reflected in the increasing variety of the finds. We have, for instance, coins, coin-pendants, and gold bracteates, and now come the handsome gilt-bronze brooches, often jewelled and nielloed, with sumptuous decoration in Salin's first style. Of these the most magnificent is a new discovery that was only just in time to be included in an appendix. There is also filigree-work, small hemispherical draughtsmen of a type we know well in England, and, above all, the great ornamental tomb-stones with their free-style human and animal-figures, huge dominating spiral swastikas and whorls, and borders that include key-patterns and running scrolls. Of these stones Dr. Nerman has surprisingly little to say, but he promises us a work on this subject from the pen of his colleague Sune Lindqvist, who is not likely to underrate their importance in the history of Scandinavian art, or to overlook the characteristic little excrescences that fringe the circumference of all the roundels.

I feel sure that Dr. Nerman is right in divorcing from this material, at any rate in style, the heavy over-loaded 'disc-on-bow' brooches, which he clearly believes to be later in date. Whether the Vendel Age is decisively cut off from this material of VI : II in all its aspects I do not pretend to know; but in so far as I am familiar with the material, it seems that as a whole it will fall naturally into place as a sequel to this rather grim flowering of the first sumptuous style in Gotland. Dr. Nerman's next volume is certain to be of considerable general importance, and we all hope that its publication will not be long delayed.

T. D. KENDRICK.

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W. Harvey; Potsherds from Samaria inscribed with the divine name, by E. L. Sukenik; Supplementary note on the Tell Duweir scarab, by S. H. Hooke; The meaning of the name Mishal, by D. W. Thomas.

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The Berkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 39, no. 2:—The demolition of Reading abbey, by A. E. Preston; Ashdown, by G. W. B. Huntingford; Coats of arms in Berkshire churches, by P. S. Spokes; An analysis and list of Berkshire barrows, by L. V. Grinsell; Sandhurst manor: Crown survey, by Lt.-Col. G. A. Kempthorne.

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Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire, vol. 86 :—Prescot Grammar School in Elizabethan times, by F. A. Bailey; Coroners' inquests held in the manor of Prescot, 1746–89, by F. A. Bailey; The Becket boss in the Lady Chapel, Chester Cathedral, by G. W. Mathews; Some notes on the family history of Nicholas Longford, sheriff of Lancashire in 1413, by Rev. W. W. Longford; The 'Child of Hale' (John Middleton): some portraits, by R. Stewart Brown; A North Meols document of 1716, by F. H. Cheetham; Huyton church chancel screen, by F. Crooks; An English medieval gold box, by P. Nelson; The Brettarghs of Ince Blundell, by Rev. C. Formby.

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Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, December 1935:—Excavation of a circular mound on Totney hill, Kingsdown, Box, by A. S. Mellor; A list of representatives in Parliament from 1295-1832 for the county and burroughs (*sic*) of Wiltshire as given in the Parliamentary return of 1872, transcribed by Canon F. H. Manley; A Saxon burial of the pagan period at Woodbridge; Note on a burial at Amesbury; Blue stone from Boles barrow; Interment at Tilstead; The skeleton found in the wall of Purton church; Expenses of a West Lavington voter in the Dorset election, October, 1831; A case of penance for slander at Maiden Bradley, 1811; Will of Thomas Lambert, canon of Salisbury and arch-deacon of Wilts., 1674; Potterne, 1850-1900; Oyster shells used in masonry in Salisbury cathedral; Arms of Mrs. Anne Earle of Harpenden,

Herts.; Straw plaiting industry in Wiltshire; Avebury church roodloft; Highway church; Aldbourne church bells; Iron sword from Battlesbury; La Tène I fibula from Salisbury; Interments at Bradenstoke abbey; Cricklade drainage; Roman road on Hinton Down south-east of Wanborough Plain farm; Earth circle at Sudden farm, Burbage; The Meux excavation at Avebury; Early oil painting of Salisbury.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. 90, part 2:—Presidential address on the history of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, by Archdeacon Roberts; Distribution of the Graig Lwyd axe and its associated cultures, by T. A. Glenn; Some aspects of agricultural transport in Wales, by I. C. Peate; Linguistic divides in South Wales: a historico-geographical study, by D. T. Williams; Notes on recent finds of perforated axe-hammers in Wales, by W. F. Grimes; A field survey of some dykes in east-central Wales, by H. N. Jerman; Arthur's Stone, Dorstone, Herefordshire, by W. J. Hemp; A crucifix figure from Criccieth castle; Pewter flagon from Rhiw church; Gronw Fychan ap Tudor; Bronze socketed axe from Llangollen; Roman burial at Llanbeblig; Llandanwg church; Eleven Pembrokeshire parishes' presentments; A Roman patera, Llystyn Gwyn, Brynkir; Stone axe and mace-head, Tafarn Faig; Llystyn Gwyn inscribed stone; Bronze palstave, Mynydd Cennin; Gold lunula, Brynkir; Stone axe hammer, Penarth, Clynnog; Report of the Annual Meeting held at Llangollen.

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 8, part 1:—Carmarthenshire notes, by Sir J. E. Lloyd; The financing of the Welsh cattle trade in the eighteenth century, by O. Parry; An inventory of the Early Christian stone monuments of Wales, by V. E. Nash-Williams; Ridgeways in North-West Wales, by E. Evans; Notes on the significance of white stones in Celtic archaeology and folk-lore with reference to recent excavations at Ffynnon Degla, Denbighshire, by Alwyn D. Rees; Current work in Welsh archaeology.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 61:—Cwys yr ychain banog, by S. O'Dwyer; Loughor pottery; Will of Adam Ottley, Bishop of St. David's; Commot of Carnawllon; Seal of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, 1494, by G. E. Evans; Milestones near Carmarthen; Will of Richard Trevor, Bishop of St. Davids and Bishop of Durham; Carmarthen castle, the Chamberlain's hall, by C. Barnett; Common Law Records, Carmarthenshire; The Cwmgwili manuscripts; Some Llanboidy vicars.

Journal of the Manx Museum, December 1935:—The big 'Caesar' of Douglas; Manx women in ancient Irish history, by Miss M. E. Dobbs; Unique gold coin [of Louis le Débonnaire, 814-40] in the Museum; Commissions in the Royal Manx Fencibles; Stone moulds in the Museum; Unpublished documents in the Manx Museum.

Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland, vol. 65, part 2:—Rindown castle, co. Roscommon, with a comparison of the systems of fortification used in Ireland in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, by Capt. J. E. FitzPatrick; A cairn at Poulawack, co. Clare, by H. O'N. Hencken, with a report on the human remains, by H. L. Movius;

Holywell church, near Lough Macnean, by Lady Dorothy Lowry-Corry; Notes on Irish sandhills, by Rev. L. M. Hewson; Drumreilly and its clergy, 1401-81, by St. J. D. Seymour; Kilgreany cave, co. Waterford, by H. L. Movius; Where was Bruidhean Da' Derga? by H. Morris; A list of the mayors and bailiffs of Waterford from 1365 to 1649, by R. Lincoln; Some sherds from Slieve na Caillighe, by Prof. V. G. Childe; Cremated burial found near Enniskerry, co. Wicklow; Sepulchral slab, Kilcorban church, co. Galway; Cist burial at Kennycourt, co. Kildare; Note on a Bronze Age cist, Kinnegar Strand, Lough Swilly, co. Donegal; Cross-inscribed stones at Caherlehillan, co. Kerry.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 39, no. 4:—The Agora excavations, by T. L. Shear; The Hermes Dionysophoros from Minturnae, by J. Johnson; A recent acquisition [a stamnos] of the University Museum, Philadelphia, by Edith H. Dohan; A new Venus Genitrix in Washington, by A. D. Fraser; The Latins at Hagia Sophia, by E. H. Swift; Some inscriptions on vases, by J. D. Beazley; Notes on Ionic architecture in the East, by B. Rowland; Parthenon, I, II, and III, by W. Dörpfeld; The older Parthenon, by W. B. Dinsmore; Early Greek inscriptions on metal, by S. Casson; Architectural detail in antique sepulchral art, by G. W. Elderkin; Preliminary expedition to Cilicia, 1934, and excavations at Gözlu Kule, Tarsus, 1935, by Hetty Goldman; Excavations at Troy, 1935, by C. W. Blegen; New inscriptions from Troy, by J. L. Caskey; News items from Athens, by Elizabeth P. Blegen.

Memoirs of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 2:—Roman Alpine routes, with map showing chief Roman passes, by W. W. Hyde.

Vol. 4:—The Ras Shamra mythological texts, by J. A. Montgomery and Z. S. Harris.

Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, vol. 75, no. 7:—The interpretation and dating of the site of 'Belo Brdo' at Vinča in Jugoslavia, by V. J. Fewkes.

Art Bulletin, vol. 17, no. 2:—Minor arts of the Renaissance in the Museo Cristiano, by A. G. Cotton and R. M. Walker; A Gothic processional cross in the Museo Cristiano, by S. L. Faison, jr.; The mosaics of Cefalù, by V. Lasareff.

Old-Time New England, vol. 26, no. 3:—The birthplaces of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams, Quincy, Massachusetts, by H. Adams; Canton and Nankin ware in 1845; The Indian petroglyph at the Aptucxet trading port in Bourne, Massachusetts, by E. B. Delabarre.

Speculum, vol. 10, no. 4:—Arthurian romance and the Modena relief, by G. H. Gerould; The 'Tewkesbury' psalter, by D. W. Egbert; The Preconia Frederici II of Quilichinus, by S. H. Thomson; Necessity in Boethius and the Neoplatonists, by H. R. Patch; Sir John Fortescue on the education of rulers, by C. F. Arrowood; Trial index for medieval craftsmanship, by D. V. Thompson, jr.

Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Jahrgang 22, Heft 1:—South Tyrolean antiquities in the Munich National Museum, by P. Reinecke; Traces of prehistoric mining in the district of Hohe Wand, Lower Austria, by

T. Mühlhofer; An axe of the cord-ceramic age from Zeiselmauer, by R. Pittioni; A proto-historic burial at St. Andrä-Wördern, by R. Pittioni.

Bulletin des Musées royaux, Bruxelles, 3rd ser., vol. 7, no. 5:—An Egyptian statuette of a scribe, by B. van der Walle; The coffin and mummy of Boutchamom, by J. Capart; Two alabaster statues of apostles, by Comte J. de Borchgrave d'Altena; Faience tiles in the abbey of Herckenrode; Two silver Peruvian objects, by P. Minnaert.

Revue Bénédictine, tome 47, no. 4:—A new list of *membra disiecta*, by D. De Bruyne, E. A. Lowe and R. J. Dean; The amended and completed text of St. Augustine's *Psalmus contra partem Donati*, by C. Lambot; The *Prologion* of St. Anselm, by A. Stoltz; The Cistercian Ralph of Coggeshall and the author of the *Distinctiones monasticae* used by Dom Pitra, by G. Morin; Editions and new editions of patristic works, by G. Bardy.

Analecta Bollandiana, vol. lxxii (1935), parts 3 and 4:—The saints of Apamaea (Syria), and marble reliquaries (sixth century), discovered by the Belgian Archaeological Mission, 1930–4, by H. Delehaye; Continuation of the account of the Armeno-Georgian martyr, St. Sousanik, by P. Peeters; A. Biglia's (1395–1435) comments on the preaching of St. Bernardino of Siena, by B. de Gaiffier. P. Grosjean edits the Life of St. Sativola (Sidwell) from the volume of Grandisson's Legendary, recently recovered for Exeter Cathedral Library. The oldest form of the name is Sithefule (Latinized as Sotivola), which has no etymological connexion with 'scythe' and 'well' supposed to be represented by the form of Sidwell, which is not older than the fifteenth century. Recent publications of Greek hagiographical texts, by F. Halkin.

Bulletin de l'Institut archéologique bulgare, vol. 9:—The Proceedings of the fourth International Congress of Byzantine studies held at Sofia in 1934; edited by B. D. Filov; vol. i.

Acta Archaeologica, vi, fasc. 1–2 (Copenhagen, 1935). Ture J. Arne contributes a well-illustrated report in English on the Swedish Archaeological Expedition to Iran in 1932–3. Shah Tepé contained about 4,000 graves, mostly prehistoric; the inhabitants lived in clay houses, not tents, for about a thousand years, which included the Copper Age. Gunnar Ekholm writes in German on the history of early trade between the Roman Empire and Germany, and has many illustrations of *situlae* and their escutcheons, an inventory and distribution maps. The other main article is by Sune Lindqvist in French, on the problem presented by schist implements of the Swedish Stone Age. Under *Miscellanea* Gutorm Gjessing discusses in German the chronology of ships carved on rocks at Bardal, Trøndelag; and Therkel Mathiassen has an English essay on blubber lamps of the Ertebølle culture. A Stone Age potsherd has been analysed; Anders Bugge writes on the Norwegian timber church, and our Fellow Dr. Philip Nelson describes an unusual medieval ivory, all these being in English.

Nordiske Fortidsmindere, vol. 2, parts 5 and 6:—Danish costume in the Bronze Age, by H. C. Broholm and M. Hald.

Sitzungsberichte der Gelehrten Estnischen Gesellschaft, 1933:—The

population of Tartu in the second Swedish period (1625-56), by R. Seeberg-Elverfeldt; The leather money of the town of Tartu, by E. Tender; The foundation of Tartu, by H. Moora; Neolithic burials in Estonia, by R. Indreko; Anthropological study of the Neolithic human bones from Sope and Ardu, by J. Aul; The defences of Piils, by H. Moora; Two rare boat finds in Estland, by G. Ränk; Heart-shaped brooches, by M. Kindlam.

Revue Archéologique, juillet-septembre, 1935:—The megalithic monuments of Malatya, by J. Przyluski; Vases from the Cabirion in the Athens museum, by E. Lapallus; A new fragment of the military regulations found at Amphipolis, by M. Feyel; The 'sacrarium Minervae' of Domitian, by K. Scott; Two fragments from a Limoges bookcover, by C. Ross.

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome 32, no. 9 (septembre 1935).—M. Castanet's deposit at Castelmerle (Sergeac, Dordogne) is described by M. Peyrony and attributed to Aurignac I and II. The north and south points have been interchanged on the sketch-map, but the illustrations of specimens are adequate and numerous. Prehistoric finds of 1934 in the Gironde are reported by M. Nicolaï; and Col. Vésignié does justice to a richly furnished aeneolithic burial at Ventavon (Gap, Hautes-Alpes), the flint work being photographed on five attractive plates, of natural size. Contemporary daggers and arrow-heads are of special importance. Other articles deal with an early Pleistocene site in the Algerian Sahara, and with a sandstone industry in the Forest of Montmorency.

No. 10 (octobre 1935) contains a report of the International Congress at Brussels, the next being fixed for Bucharest in 1937. The seventh excavating season at Ras Shamra in north Syria is briefly described; and Commandant Octobon instructs the Neolithic committee on *tranchets*. M. Conil writes on the menhir des Goulards high on the bank of the Dordogne, near Sainte-Foy-la-Grande (Gironde). The photograph is hazy but the diagram enlightening. Some curious flint types found in Britain are discussed by Mrs. Bowler-Kelley, with several drawings and a bibliography; and Commandant Octobon asks whether the micro-burin is Sebilian. An engraving of La Madeleine date from the rock-shelter of St. Antonin (Tarn-et-Garonne) is described with associated flints by Raoul Daniel. M. Laurent-Mathieu contributes notes on the Fauzan cave at Cesseras (Hérault), and there are shorter papers on two wooden weapons from the lake of Chalain in the Jura, and a flint dagger from southern Oran.

No. 11 (novembre 1935) contains Commandant Octobon's twelfth questionnaire on the Neolithic. Prof. Pittard draws attention to broken and sliced ox-teeth of Le Moustier date from Les Rebières in the Dordogne; and bronze celts and spear-heads are illustrated among other finds at St. Pabu (Finistère). Hand-axes in Dépt. du Gard are discussed by Jane Ulysse-Dumas, and Louis Marsille notices some exceptional bronze implements. Commandant Octobon comments on Prof. Barnes's theories with regard to the technique of micro-burins, and one of these implements from Cap Blanc (Mauretania) is published by Mrs. Bowler-Kelley.

L'Anthropologie, 45, nos. 5-6 (novembre 1935).—Cultural cycles and prehistory furnish a text for Prof. Montandon; and M. Reygasse deals with the rock-engravings and paintings found near the Tripoli border of Algeria, an inset of France on the sketch-map showing the enormous extent of the modern desert. The excellent illustrations are largely due to the painter Rigal. Ethnographical parallels are adduced by M. Bœ for the harpoons and fish-hooks of primitive man. Articles on prehistoric figurines dignified by the name of Venus are reviewed (p. 617); and M. Zamiatnine's report on Gagarino is noticed as a supplement to an article in vol. xlili, p. 334, on this late palaeolithic site in the Russian Government of Tambov. The mesolithic of Portugal is noticed on p. 624; and O. Seewald's volume on Stone-Age musical instruments in Europe is reviewed. The editor contributes a long notice of Prof. Childe's *New Light on the most Ancient East*; and deplores the continual destruction of prehistoric monuments (p. 694). There are also notes on recent excavations at Hoxne and a trephined skull found off the coast of Sussex (p. 704). A report on recent progress in Chinese prehistory is presented by Father Teilhard de Chardin (p. 735).

Revue Anthropologique, 45, nos. 10-12 (octobre-décembre 1935).—A learned and voluminous article on St. Christopher as the successor of Anubis, Hermes, and Heracles by M. P. Saintyves is unfortunately posthumous, as the author, a leading light in Folk-lore, died in April last. The number includes obituary notices, a portrait and bibliography which shows the variety of his interests and devotion to scientific research.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de la Corrèze, vol. 67, part 2:—Landscape painters in the Limousin and Marchois, by Mlle M. Henriot; The lawyer and statesman J. B. Treilhard, by L. de Nussac; The abbey of St. Peter, Beaulieu, by G. Soulié; A vitrified wall in the Haute-Corrèze, by M. Vazeilles.

Hespéris, tome 21, fasc. 1-2:—Arabic at Salamanca at the time of the Renaissance, by M. Bataillon; Spanish possessions on the west coast of Africa, by P. de Cenival and F. de La Chapelle; The relations of the Canary Islands with Barbary in the sixteenth century, by R. Ricard; Two Christian inscriptions from Volubilis, by R. Thouvenot; Moslem jewellery moulds, by A. Ruhmann; The decorative motives of Moroccan embroideries, by J. Jouin; The guild of tanners and the tanning industries at Fez, by R. Le Tourneau and L. Paye; The embassy of Jorge Juan in Morocco, by R. Ricard.

Monspeliensis, vol. 1, part 3:—Montpellier in 1851: the *coup d'état* of 2 December, by L. J. Thomas; A seventeenth-century seal, by L. Irissou; The hostel of Jacques Coeur at Montpellier, by A. Leenhardt.

Vol. 2, part 1:—An androcephalous scarab of Rameses III at Murviel-lès-Montpellier, by R. Demangel; Early churches in the diocese of Montpellier, by M. de Dainville; A hoard of English thirteenth-century coins found at Montpellier, by E. Bennet; Montpellier in 1852, by L. J. Thomas.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Nantes, vol. 74:—The Forest of Mars, by Marquis de Goué; Visits to Domrémy, by S. de la Londe; A

Chinese Kien Lung vase, by Colonel Balagny; The chapel of Notre-Dame du Murié at Batz, by Abbé Bourdeaut; An early Breton prehistorian: Bachelot de la Pylaie (1782-1856), by M. Baudouin; The first days of Villeneuve abbey, by G. Vailhen; Coislin and its lords, by D. Barthélémy; The sugar factory of a Nantes family in San Domingo, 1742-62, by O. de Frémont; Fragment of a Gallic bas-relief, by H. Sorin; The journey of the Duchesse de Berry from Nantes to Blaye, by E. Gabory.

Bulletin de la Société des Antiquaires de Picardie, 1935, part 3:—The Dutch possessions of the abbey of St. Valery-sur-Mer, by E. Lomier; Town houses of the abbey of Selincourt and other abbeys, by G. Beaureain.

Praehistorische Zeitschrift, Band 25, 3.-4. Heft:—A new interpretation of an engraved stone found by Otto Hauser at Laugerie Basse is offered by Maria Herreros; and there are other short notices of a hafted microlith, a spindle-shaped pick, the Polkritz find of flint axes and pottery, a dwelling used as the chamber of a barrow, a bronze halbert-blade from Steiermark, La Tène weapons restored, and distribution maps of pottery types. Von Richthofen follows with a long review of finds in the western Ukraine by periods, with illustrations and distribution-maps. Four plans of prehistoric dwellings are included.

Nassauische Annalen, Band 54:—William of Orange and Anne of Saxony, by H. Kruse; New researches into the older history of Nassau and of the Nassau House, by P. Wagner; Kastell Holzhausen: excavations in 1932, by K. Nass; The history of the limes at Kastell Holzhausen, by F. Kutsch.

Band 65 contains articles commemorative of the 350th anniversary of the foundation of the University of Herborn.

Nassauische Heimatblätter, Jahrgang 35:—Dillenburg and the German imperial crown of the Ottos, by E. Becker; The affairs of honour of Count John of Orange-Nassau, by M. Ziemer. Two examples of Middle Rhenish painted glass of the second half of the twelfth century in the Wiesbaden Museum, by A. Jungjohann; Count Gerlach of Nassau as a subdeacon, by H. Otto; John the elder of Nassau-Dillenberg, i, by K. Wolf.

Jahrgang 36, nos. 1-2:—Important guests in the castle of the archbishops and electors of Mainz at Eltville, by L. Milani; John the elder of Nassau-Dillenberg, ii, by K. Wolf.

Archaeologiai Értesítő, vol. 47:—The recent Italian excavations in Albania, by L. M. Ugolini; An Etruscan bull from Vulci in the Budapest Museum, by U. Ferraguti; The excavations of the Kecskeméter Museum, by K. von Szabó; Holder for a triangular relief of Dolichenus from Brigetio, by S. Paulovics; Aeneas's flight, by G. Erdélyi; Funnel ended bracelet of the Avar age, by K. Márki-Pol; Master Paul von Lőcse, by A. Kampis; Finds in the crypt of the reformed church at Csenger, by G. Höllrigl; Two late baroque palaces at Kolozsvár, by G. Biró; A Bronze Age settlement in Hatran, by F. von Tompa; New discoveries in the legionary camp and in the neighbourhood of Brigetio, by S. Paulovics; Excavations at Fonyód, by A. Gallus; Burials of the Landnahme period in Tiszabura, by T. Horváth; The prehistoric trade,

cultural, and migration routes of Siebenbürgen, by M. von Roska; Clearance of a Roman fort in Nogradveröce, by St. Paulovics: The nationality of the ancient Macedonians, by A. D. Keramopoulos; New excavations in Solymár, by A. von Valkó; The church at Nyék near Buda, by A. von Garády; Additions to the 'Evagaciones spiritus', by A. Pigler.

Boletín del Seminario de Estudios de Arte y Arqueología, Valladolid, 1934-5, fasc. 8, 9:—Hispano-Arab influence on western art in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, by F. A. Casaseca; Juan Pantoja de la Cruz and the Simancas archives, by A. De la Plaza Bores; Felipe Berrojo, architect, by E. G. Chico; Castles in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, by M. Alcocer; Problems of Greek archaeology: the old temple and the Acropolis, by A. Tovar; A figure of Saint Anne by Juan de Juni, by Luisa Anton; The Romanesque churches of San Esteban de Gormaz, by C. Alvarez Terán and M. González Tejerina; Paintings by Mateo Cerezo in the Jesus and Mary convent at Valladolid, by J. P. Villanueva; Processional cross from Mucientes, by G. Diez-Canseco; Visigothic buckles, by J. Supiot; A new picture by Pantoja de la Cruz, by G. N. Gallo; The Churriqueras in the province of Valladolid: other baroque masters, by J. P. Villanueva; Sculpture groups at San Pablo de la Moraleja and La Nava del Rey, by M. J. Ocampo; The archaeological site at San Pelajo, Castromochlo, by J. Barrientos.

Kungl. Vitterhets Historie och Antikvitets Akademiens Handlingar, vol. 39, no. 3:—Some Swedish-Norwegian numismatic problems in the light of a West Swedish treasure find, by B. Thordeman.

Fornvännen, 1935, häfte 5. Three figures on the Skog tapestry, late twelfth century, are identified by Sten Anjou as Odin, Thor, and Frey, probably copied from sculptures described by Adam of Bremen as in the temple of Uppsala. The proper order of the runes on the Rök stone is prescribed by Gillis Hedlund, who adds a bibliography of the subject. Bengt Hildebrand contributes additions to Bring's bibliography of numismatics, archaeology, and history, with special reference to Sweden. Per-Olof Westlund reports on Erik Lundberg's excavations in 1932 at Stora Hästnäs north of Visby in Gotland: the remains of a low dwelling near the major building dating about 1300 were examined, and the work may be continued. The Goslar reliquary in the Historical Museum at Stockholm is now said to have a different origin; and some newly discovered finger-rings in Swedish museums are described with illustrations.

1935, häfte 6.—The origin of the Swedish boat-axe culture is discussed by Nils Åberg, who links it with the single-graves of Jutland and the burials outside the megalithic area in Sweden, the immediate predecessors of the boat-shaped axe being the gouge or hollow-ground celt and the polygonal battle-axe. A Bronze Age razor with figures of a fish and birds, unusually realistic, is described by Andreas Oldeberg. Mats Åmark writes on representations of St. Kakwkylla, whose name occurs in various forms after 1514: she was a mysterious saint, supposed to scare away rats and mice. Birger Nerman contributes a note on the distribution of Stone-Age burials in Estland (Estonia).

Från Gästrikland, 1935 :—Gefleborg castle prison, by S. H. Wranér ; Gästrikland manor houses, by W. Enblom ; Hans Wikström's descent and early years, by E. S. Nilsson ; From wooden to tile roofs, by A. Modén ; Log boats, by P. Humbla ; Archaeological investigation in Gästrikland in 1935, by P. Humbla.

Basler Zeitschrift, Band 34 :—The Black Friars church in Basel, 1233–1429, part ii, by G. Boner ; The Serin family of Basel, by K. Gauss ; The making of the choir stalls in the cathedral for the Council of Basel, by H. Reinhardt.

Jahrbuch des Bernischen Historischen Museums in Bern, Jahrgang 14 :—The history of the settlement of Canton Bern, by O. Tschumi ; The excavation in the Schnurenloch, Oberwil, by D. and A. Andrist and W. Flückiger ; La Tène graves in Bern ; The Romano-Keltic excavations at the Enge peninsula at Bern, by O. Tschumi ; The excavation of Kien-Aris, by O. Tschumi.

Mitteilungen der Antiquarischen Gesellschaft in Zürich, Band 31, Heft 5 :—Burgermaster Rudolf Brun and the Zürich revolution of 1336, by A. Largiader.

Annales du Service des Antiquités de l'Égypte, vol. 35, part 1 :—Decorated blocks from the temple at Luxor, by Ahmed Fakry ; The tomb of Nakht-Min at Dehmît, by Ahmed Fakry ; Greco-Roman notes, by O. Guéraud ; Inscriptions from the Step Pyramid site, by B. Gunn ; Preliminary report on the work of 1934–5 in the necropolis at Memphis, by G. Jéquier ; Excavations at Saqqarah, 1934–5, by J. P. Lauer ; Part of a mummy of King Zoser found at Saqqarah, by J. P. Lauer and D. E. Derry ; Report on human remains from the granite sarcophagus chamber in the Pyramid of Zoser, by D. E. Derry ; Stone vessels from the Step Pyramid, by J. E. Quibell.

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- *Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Jerusalem. Structural survey, final report. By William Harvey. With an introduction by Ernest Tatham Richmond. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xv + 15, with plates, figures, and plans. London: Milford, 1935. 36s.
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- *Discoveries in Iraq, 1933-34. Fourth preliminary report of the Iraq expedition. By Henri Frankfort, with a chapter by Thorkild Jacobsen. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 7$. Pp. xi + 103. Oriental Institute Communications, no. 19. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1935.

Basketry.

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Tapestry.

- *Bibliographie de la tapisserie, des tapis et de la broderie en France. Par J. J. Marquet de Vasselot et Roger Armand Weigert. $9 \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xvi + 354. Paris : Colin, 1935.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 7th November, 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. Adrian Oswald read a paper on the excavation of a Roman fortified villa at Norton Disney, Lincolnshire.

Thursday, 14th November, 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

A message of thanks and sympathy was sent to M. Léon Coutil, Hon. Fellow, who in sending a further volume of his *Études d'Archéologie* had stated that this would be the last present he would be able to make to the Society as he was in his 80th year and was losing his sight.

Sir William Milner was admitted a Fellow.

Prof. T. B. L. Webster, F.S.A., read a paper on an Ionic terracotta and a Corinthian bronze in the Manchester Museum (p. 139).

Thursday, 21st November, 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Prof. V. Gordon Childe, F.S.A., read a paper on a Dark Age fort on the Antrim coast (p. 179).

Thursday, 28th November, 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mr. E. S. Lamplough for his gift, through Mr. Warren Dawson, F.S.A., of *A godly letter sent to the fayethful in London*, by John Knox, printed at Rome in 1554, once the property of Rev. J. Brand, F.S.A.

Mr. T. D. Kendrick, F.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Senior read a paper on St. Manchan's shrine, a twelfth-century Irish reliquary.

Thursday, 5th December, 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. H. C. Beck, F.S.A., and Mr. J. F. S. Stone read a paper on British faience beads of the Bronze Age.

Mr. E. T. Leeds, F.S.A., read a paper on an adulterine castle on Faringdon Clump, Berkshire (p. 165).

Thursday, 12th December, 1935. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

H.R.H. The Crown Prince of Sweden was elected a Royal Fellow of the Society.

The President moved and Sir Charles Peers, Past President, seconded a resolution of congratulation and thanks to Mr. H. S. Kingsford, Assistant Secretary, on his completion of twenty-five years in the service of the Society.

The resolution was carried unanimously and the Assistant Secretary expressed his thanks.

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Mr. C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A., read a paper on roof bosses in Lincoln Cathedral.

Thursday, 16th January, 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

Mr. W. J. Hemp, F.S.A., exhibited a collection of heraldic pendants and the brass cover of a late Elizabethan powder-flask.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. John Bancroft Willans, Major George Goold Walker, Prof. Tancred Borenus, Mr. Theodore Arthur Newsam Henderson, Miss Gladys Scott Thomson, Mr. Huntley Strathearn Gordon, Lt.-Col. Barwick Sharp Browne, Mr. Frederick Landseer Maur Griggs, R.A., Mr. Thomas Rayson, and Mr. John Basil Lowder Tolhurst.

Thursday, 23rd January, 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The President referred to the grievous loss which the nation had sustained in the death of His Most Gracious Majesty King George V, Patron of the Society, and moved that an Address of condolence and sympathy be offered to Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Mary, Royal Fellow of the Society.

The resolution was carried unanimously, the Fellows signifying their assent by rising in their places.

It was further resolved that the Officers be authorized to draw up a formal Address of Condolence and Congratulation for presentation in due course to His Majesty the King.

Mr. J. B. L. Tolhurst and Prof. Tancred Borenus were admitted Fellows.

Mr. J. W. Crowfoot, F.S.A., read a paper on the Cathedral at Bosra : new discoveries.

Thursday, 30th January, 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

M. Jean Marquet de Vasselon was admitted an Honorary Fellow of the Society.

The following were admitted Ordinary Fellows: Mr. H. S. Gordon, Mr. T. A. N. Henderson, Lt.-Col. B. S. Browne, and Mr. J. B. Willans.

The following were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1935: Mr. P. D. Griffiths, Mr. A. Gardner, Mr. C. T. Clay, and Mr. E. A. B. Barnard.

The Rt. Hon. W. G. Ormsby Gore, M.P., F.S.A., read a paper on Medieval and Renaissance sculpture recently found at Thetford priory, Norfolk.

Thursday, 6th February, 1936. Sir Frederic Kenyon, President, in the Chair.

The following were admitted Fellows: Miss Scott Thomson, Mr. Matley Moore, and Mr. T. Rayson.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence, F.S.A., exhibited the silver matrix of the seal of the Court of Queen's Bench of Queen Victoria.

Mr. G. D. Hornblower, F.S.A., exhibited a Jacobean snuff mull (p. 206).

The following were elected Fellows of the Society: Mr. Henry Hodgkinson Bobart, Mr. Christopher Blunt, Mrs. Mildred Berkeley, Dr. Walter Muir Whitehill, Mr. Francis Robert Dudley Needham, Mr. Francis Lawrence Berry, Mr. Leonard Buckell Cane, and Mr. Giles Musgrave Gordon Woodgate.

